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UNDER GORDON'S STATUE.

Private.] Foreign Office, Jan. 18, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—Lord Granville thinks you may like to know that General Gordon starts to-night for Egypt on a special mission, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart.—Yours sincerely,

The Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette.* T. H. SANDERSON.

ONLY this morning, in looking over some old letters, we stumbled upon the above note, the very receipt of which we had forgotten in the rush and strain of the events which followed that memorable departure. Within three hours of coming upon that old letter Mr. PLUNKET unveiled, in not inappropriate silence, considering the place and the man, the statue which a remorseful nation has reared to General GORDON in the centre of Trafalgar-square. The note from the Foreign Office links together the beginning and the end; the departure of the simple soldier on his heroic mission and the formal unveiling of the memorial whereby England testifies, alas! "too late" once more, her reverence for the man whom the ineptitude and vacillation and nerveless indecision of her rulers abandoned and betrayed.

We do not presume to praise GORDON. He is far above our poor laudation. All that we can do to-day is to bring with all humility our tribute of gratitude to the man who brought back to many of us a vivid realization of the radiant glory which but for him had seemed to be impossible since the days of old romance. He brought back, all unconscious of what he was doing, the freshness and the glow that had hitherto been associated solely with the traditions and the legends of the youth of the world. He restored to our times something of the rare combination of child-like faith, statesman-like sagacity, and deep spiritual insight into the realities of life, which had come to seem something almost incredible to mean and sordid souls intent solely upon material and selfish ends. We do well to gather in reverence round his memorial to-day, and gratefully recognize what this man has done for us and for our children after us. Far, far greater than the utmost service which he ever did for England in the trenches or in the leaguered wall was the service which he rendered when he renewed our faith, and taught us all once more that there is no age which may not be ennobled by the heroism of man, no duty which may not be sanctified by the conscious presence of the Eternal.

Of all men of the Victorian age, GORDON stands out most conspicuous, partly because he is in such marked contrast to the tendency of his time. Yet, although his simple faith and heroic self-abnegation stand out like a pillar of fire against the murky mist of a selfish and luxurious time, he was not alone. He represented more perfectly perhaps than any other man the better elements which thread like seams of gold the mire and clay which make up so much of our world. There is scepticism enough and to spare amongst us, but there has ever been a remnant of believing souls who, like GORDON, have received as little children the revelation of the Secret of the World, and to whom all the difficulties and doubts of a questioning generation no more affect the central reality of the Universe than the smoke from their chimneys obscures the sun. There is selfishness rampant everywhere, but in the midst of the savage and desperate rush after all that will most minister to our material gratifications there have wanted not the elect souls possessed by the hunger of self-sacrifice, and who only prized their life so that they might lose it for the benefit of the others. And although meanness and narrowness and petty parochialism abound amongst us, there are citizens not a few who are capable of taking a broad view of England and her destinies, and who for the sake of their country regard no sacrifice arduous, and who consider it all joy when persecution, ridicule, and even death itself, are awarded them as the world's reward for seeking the welfare of their fellow-men.

But over and above all General GORDON enabled men to realize the conception of a Civic CHRIST. He was a soldier, who spent his life amid the din of arms, and he perished in the sacking of a besieged city, but, strange and paradoxical though it may appear to many of us, he more than any modern man flashed before the eyes of this generation the light and the radiance that shone from the cross of Him who said, "Resist not evil," and who declared, "My Kingdom is not of this world. Else would My servants fight" Nor was that the only paradox in this strange and unique figure, whose counterfeit resemblance has been unveiled to-day in the centre of Trafalgar-square. The Government which has erected the statue and the Minister who unveiled it have for ever associated with their names a policy of repression both in the Square itself and in Ireland, against which GORDON'S whole soul would have risen in passionate revolt. For GORDON was ever a man of the people, whose heart went out to the outcast and the weak, and who was as much at home in the slums of this great city as in the Palace of the Governor-General of the Soudan. He represents better than any that passion of pity for the fallen, of sympathy with the suffering, which is the distinctive note of all that is best in our civilization, and yet at the same time he was the typical knight errant of the Empire, the supreme type of the soldier adventurer, by whom, as he once said, our world-circling realm was built up, and by whom it will always have to be maintained. In the somewhat incongruous company of statues amidst which he stands—between NELSON on his column and the fourth GEORGE on his horse—GORDON will ever be hailed as the peerless BAYARD of our time, the Sir GALAHAD of the Victorian age.

THE SCULPTOR AND THE STATUE.

WITH AN ORIGINAL SKETCH BY MR THORNYCROFT, R.A.

WHAT would poor Gordon have said, we wonder, had he known that the uncovering of his statue—a national monument erected to his glorious and saintly memory by his countrymen, and paid for by a special grant of the British House of Commons—was to take place by stealth? that his image, placed upon the centre of the finest site in England as a mark of his countrymen's gratitude and admiration, was to be dedicated to the public early one morning before the world was about, without ceremony, without even the customary tribute of praise and regret, lest, forsooth, some starving poor from the East-end should seize the opportunity of brushing elbows with some of the fine people from the West? That such a hole-and-corner proceeding as this could be perpetrated—and, indeed, it was perpetrated this morning—is surely a reproach to our First Commissioner of Works: the fact being that Plunket the Timid, uncertain of the temper of his fellow-citizens on the one hand, feared the Monster of the Tory Frankenstein on the other.

MR. THORNYCROFT AT WORK.

Now, however, that the monument is public property, open to the public gaze and criticism, we may examine the circumstances that led to its erection, and point out some of its many merits—in which we are assisted by the kindness of Mr. Thornycroft, R.A., who has been good enough to make the full-length sketch of his work which will be found on the next page. The smaller sketch is from a photograph showing the sculptor at work on the statue, and will serve to give our readers an idea of its size. The position of the statue in the Square is shown by the final sketch on the next page.

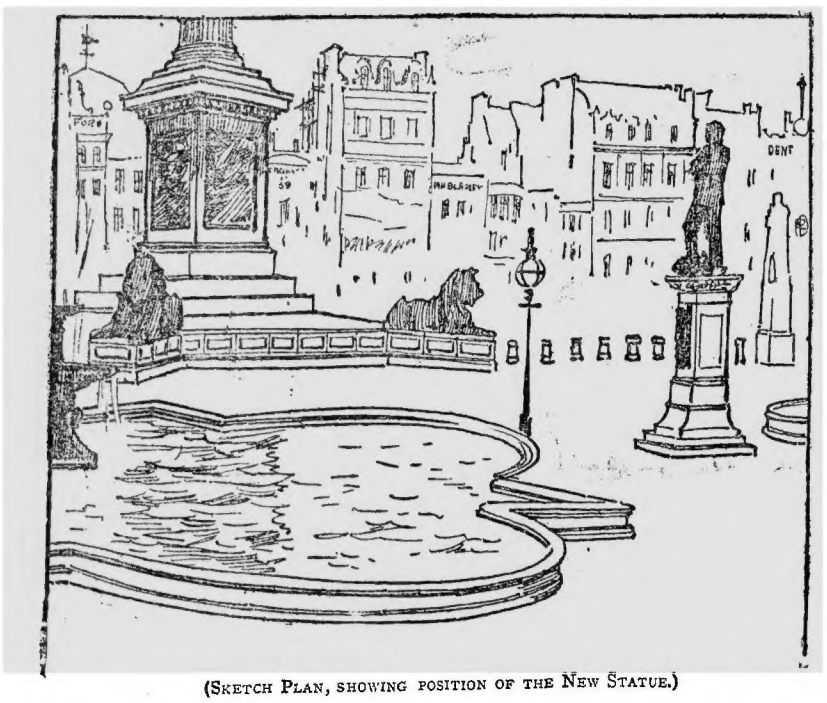
It will be remembered that this memorial was voted by Parliament in 1885, the year of Gordon's death, and that on the advice of some of the leading members of the Royal Academy (including Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir John Millais, and Mr. G. F. Watts) the commission was offered to Mr. Thornycroft by the First Commissioner of Works. It was first proposed that the statue should be placed as a pendant to that of Havelock, the figure of Napier being moved farther back into the Square to make room for it. To this suggestion there were happily some serious objections, for the task of matching so hideous and

colossal an excrescence as the Havelock statue would assuredly have paralyzed the inspiration of even so admirable an artist as Mr. Thornycroft. In point of fact it is these two statues that spoil the appearance of Trafalgar-square—they are out of all proportion to the surrounding buildings, while their bases are as ugly and graceless as their dimensions are abnormal.

In these circumstances, Mr. Thornycroft sought and obtained permission to place his statue in the centre of the Square, where he could have a freer hand, and could aim at making a statue the scale of which, at any rate, should be in proper proportion to those buildings around most worthy to be considered — viz., the National Gallery (which, divested of its mustard and pepper pots, is really a handsome building, though poor Wilkins, the architect, may be said to have been literally quizzed to death about it), St. Martin's Church, and the College of Physicians. Having regard, too, to the proportions of the two forenamed statues — to say nothing of the Nelson Monument —the artist was obliged to gain effect by contrast, not by competition, with them, and yet to retain a certain size and height, that the work might not be overlooked from the terrace in front of the National Gallery.

(FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY MR. THORNYCROFT, R.A.)

Yet the Gordon monument is of no mean proportions. It consists of a statue of the hero, 10 ft. 6 in. high. In order that our readers may judge of the real height, we give a sketch of the work while the artist was engaged upon it. General Gordon appears as an English Staff officer, wearing a patrol jacket, but without belts, sword, or weapon of any kind,



(SKETCH PLAN, SHOWING POSITION OF THE NEW STATUE.)

except his famous short rattan cane, or "Wand of Victory," as it came to be called during his famous China campaign. As Mr. Hake tells us in his "Chinese Gordon," weapons he never wore, even in his most daring undertakings. His arms are almost in the folded position, but the right hand is raised up to the chin, while the left firmly grasps a Bible beneath his elbow. At his back is slung a binocular field-glass. He stands firmly on the right foot, the left being placed on a broken cannon, whereby the artist intends to suggest a military environment for the figure and at the same time to express the hero's dislike of bloodshed and war. The whole aspect of the statue is resolute and solitary, but not sad.

In designing the pedestal, which gives the monument a total height of twenty-nine feet, Mr. Thornycroft has received the assistance of Mr. Waterhouse. It is composed of hard Derbyshire limestone—commonly known as Hapton Wood stone—which, unlike the depressing, the interminable, and never-changing grey granite, lends itself to the sculptor's chisel. Against so uncompromising a material as granite an artist's soul naturally rebels, for it practically presents an irresistible front to "artistic merit." In the present case Mr. Thornycroft has carved the cornice of the pedestal in low relief, providing it with an appropriate ornament and scroll, and inscribing it with Gordon's famous campaigns and victories.

The upper pedestal, or, more properly, sub-plinth, to the statue is enriched with bronze wreaths and festoons of honour, and provided, with a foresight as practical as, we believe, it is unusual, with means of drainage. The panels at the sides of the base have given the sculptor more opportunity for the display of his rich and delicate poetic fancy than could ever be afforded by a portrait-statue. Here, as in Mr. Alfred Gilbert's monument to Mr. Fawcett in Westminster Abbey, the sculptor has depicted the impersonation of the General's cardinal virtues: Charity and Justice, Fortitude and Faith. The two former appear in the low relief on the right of the base: Charity holding to herself a child whom she has taught to read, while against her stands a little Soudanese boy. Beside them is Justice, holding the scales. In the companion panel Fortitude and Faith stand side by side, the former virtue bearing a shield inscribed with the words: "Right fears no Might."

These two allegorical reliefs are of the utmost beauty, admirable in composition, poetic in fancy, and delicate in sentiment—so much so, indeed, that the learning, and what we may call the lovingness, of the modelling is at first apparent. Now that we have a statue worthy of a hero, a nation, and a sculptor in the Square, is it too much to ask that the artistic enormities which now disfigure it should be removed?

*THE LOVE LETTERS OF CELEBRITIES.**

LOVE letters are far the most interesting reading in the world—when you are in love. When you are not, they are apt to be rather dull—excepting when they are saved from dulness by the sadness. Even a man's own love letters, after the passion has passed, are something like the case of a rocket when all the golden and starry splendours of its charge have burnt themselves out in mid-heaven. But other people's love letters! They must be good indeed if they do not excite either a laugh or a yawn. The best that they can do is to provoke a sigh. Hence it is a kind of profanation to print love letters. The aroma and the glory that exhaled from the hasty scrawl cannot be transferred to the printed page. You might as well try to convey the perfume of the rose or the light of the setting sun by the printer's press. All that remains is the mere outward semblance of what was once a living soul. The boy who catches a butterfly by the wings and rubs off the feathered dust of its delicate pencillings deals not more ruthlessly than do those who thrust love letters before other eyes than the fond pair for which they were originally destined.

At the same time, there is a certain fascination about the love letters of notable men and women which explains and justifies this collection, which "J. T. Merydew" has edited with considerable care and good sense. We know how those men lived and spoke and wrote in the great affairs of life; it is but natural that we should be curious to see how they will report themselves when they are in love: authors who have described the tender passion, poets who have sung its praises, and cynics who have scoffed at the passing madness. How do they comport themselves when, instead of theorizing, they have to practise for themselves the lover's part? In these two portly volumes we have a curious compilation from the love letters of the notable personages of two centuries. They begin with the letters of Farquhar to Mrs. Oldfield—compositions considerably more familiar and ardent than those usually regarded as fit for printing in this more reserved age. There are forty pages of them, the largest collection of any. Next comes Swift with thirty-four pages, Pope with thirty-three, Mary Woolstonecraft with thirty-one, Burns with thirty, and Sir Richard Steele with twenty-six. The following is a list of the celebrities whose love letters are put under contribution:—

ROYALTIES.

George IV. Duke of Cumberland. Duke of York. Duke of Sussex.

STATESMEN AND WARRIORS.

Duke of Marlborough. Lord Peterborough. Nelson. Sheridan. Bentham. Warren Hastings.

LADIES.

Lady Wortley Montagu. Mrs. Piozzi. Mary Woolstonecraft.

POETS AND DRAMATISTS AND NOVELISTS.

Farquhar	Congreve	Sir Richard Steele
Pope	Fielding	Swift
Sterne	Burns	Cowper
Keats	Shelley	Byron
Hogg	Southey	Hood

Among others whose love letters are given here are Sam Johnson, Horace Walpole, and William Hazlitt.

The most pathetic in the collection are those of Mary Woolstonecraft. The Duke of Marlborough's letters are all written to his wife. Twenty

* "Love Letters of Famous Men and Women of the Past and Present Century." Edited by J. T. Merydew. 2 vols., with Portraits. (Remington and Co.)

five years after the wedding he writes before the Hague, "I am so entirely yours that if I might have all the world given me I could not be happy but in your love." The Duke, however, had the advantage of being separated from his wife a great deal, and absence as we know always makes the heart grow fonder. Lord Peterborough wrote extravagant and ardent love letters at the age of sixty-five to a married woman of forty, who was also the mistress of his King. David Hume's love letters are not very fervent; in the last, he announces his approaching death by "a diarrhœa or disorder in the bowels which has been gradually undermining me these two years." Johnson's love letters are characteristic. "To make a letter without affection, without wisdom, without gaiety, without news, and without a secret is doubtless the great epistolic art. In a man's letter, you know, madam, his soul lies naked. His letters are only the mirror of his heart. Is not my soul laid open before you in these veracious pages? Do you not see me reduced to my first principles?" And so forth, concluding with an allusion to the "consanguinity of our intellects"—of his and Mrs. Thrale's. Yet his letters are manly and tender, notwithstanding his tendency to sesquipedalian verbosity. Poor Burns wrote letters any woman would be proud to receive; but it gives one a slight shock to read on one page his assurance to Clarinda that he loves her, has loved her, and will love her to death, through death, and for ever, and in the next to find that he has jilted her and married some one else. Horace Walpole's love letters to two women at the same time are very amusing. Nelson writes like a simple Jack Tar to Lady Hamilton. Here is a charming specimen :—

August 18, 1801.—My dearest Emma,—Your dear, good, kind, and most affectionate letters are arrived, and I feel all you say; and may Heaven bless me very soon with a sight of your dear angelic face. You are a nonpareil! No, not one fit to wipe your shoes. I am, ever have been, and always will remain, your most firm, fixed, and unalterable friend.

Warren Hastings thus concludes a letter to his wife :—

I must repress myself, for if I write all that the fulness of my heart is ready to dictate I shall never come to an end. Adieu my beloved, my most deserving and lovely Marian! May the God whose goodness I have wonderfully experienced bless you with health, safety, and comfort, and me with the repossession of my sweet Marian! Amen! amen! amen! I have never loved you so much as I do at this instant.

The most unreal and stilted correspondence is that between George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert. Hazlitt's letters to the little tailor's daughter are among the finest in the collection. Beau Brummel was a miserably stilted, unreal letter writer, a wretched pomposity. The letters of Keats are interesting. There were none of Scott's, only the letters written to him by his wife before marriage. The portraits are execrable, being given apparently only in order to make men wonder that letters so ardent could be evoked by women so ugly. The book, however, is full of interesting and amusing reading, and can hardly fail to be a popular addition to the libraries.

TWO ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.

The new number of the *Universal Review* (Swan Sonnenschein) is better outside than in. The list of contents is attractive, but the articles themselves are—with one or two exceptions—disappointing. Mr. Bradlaugh's paper on "The Business of the House of Commons" seems to have missed its way; it is a bare, matter-of-fact statement of the hours and rules of the House, and would be serviceable enough in *Dod* or *Whitaker*. Mr. Burnand writes on "The Spirit of Burlesque," and actually contrives to be tedious. Of Professor Geffcken's paper on "The Situation in Roumania" it would be unfair to speak, as the author's imprisonment has doubtless prevented him from revising the proofs; but what is the use of an editor if he does not correct such mis-spellings as those which make M. Hitrovo into *M. Chitrovo* and *M. Nitrovo*? Dr. Geffcken, it is true, thinks everything evil of "the Russian Minister to Bucharest;" but we should not think much of a foreign Unionist's criticism of Mr. Gladstone if he wrote alternately *Mr. Bladstone* and *Mr. Cladstone*. Mr. Verrall's "Old Love Story" is a study of the poems addressed by Propertius "To Cynthia." Mrs. Crawford gossips as brightly as ever about "Marshal Bazaine;" and Dr. Garnett's paper on "The British Museum Catalogue" contains some curious information. The printed catalogue will be complete, he says, by 1900, unless some barbarian Chancellor of the Exchequer cuts off the supplies (£3,000 a year) meanwhile. The work began in 1881, so that the whole cost will have been £57,000—a large sum of money, certainly, but the work will be "the nearest approach to a register of all literature" that it is possible to obtain. We hope, by the way, that the Treasury will accede to the request incidentally made by Dr. Garnett for a photographic apparatus in the Museum in order to promote the popular dissemination of its treasures. The best thing in the *Review* we have kept for the last, Sir Edwin Arnold's poem "To a Pair of Slippers in the Egyptian Exhibition."

Here are two verses from this charming "old world idyll" :—

Tiny slippers of gold and green,
Tied with a mouldering golden cord!
What pretty feet they must have been,
When Cæsar Augustus was Egypt's lord!
Somebody graceful and fair you were!
Not many girls could dance in these!
When did the shoemaker make you, dear,
Such a nice pair of Egyptian "threes"?
* * * * *
But vainly I knock at the bars of the past,
Little green slippers with golden strings!
For all you can tell is that leather will last
When loves and delights and beautiful things
Have vanished, forgotten! Nay! not quite that!
I catch some light of the grace you wore
When you finished with Life's daily pit-a-pat,
And left your shoes at Time's bedroom door!

The poem is illustrated by a series of Egyptian sketches by Mr. Bernard Partridge. These designs are charming in themselves, and are, in the fullest sense of the term, "illustrations," as the artist has perfectly caught the spirit of the verses. If all Mr. Quilter's illustrations were as good as these he would not have his authors complaining any more; but then it is not easy to get letterpress so well worth illustrating.

The frontispiece to the number is a full-page reproduction of Mr. Holman Hunt's "Claudio and Isabella," from the original pen-and-ink drawing in the possession of Mr. George Rae. It is interesting to compare this design with the frontispiece of the October number of the *Century Guild Hobby Horse* (Kegan Paul). This is a reproduction in photogravure of Mr. Ford Madox Brown's drawing entitled "King René's Honeymoon." "Its expressiveness," writes the editor, "especially in the heads and hands, the fulness of its design, the knowledge and invention in the mediæval details, and above all the conception of the scene as a whole, cannot but at once appeal to any one who has a sound and catholic appreciation of art." These remarks are equally, if not more, applicable to Mr. Holman Hunt's drawing; but should not "a sound and catholic appreciation of art" admit also some reference to the ugliness of the male types and to the dash of affectation in both works which form so serious a stumbling-block in the way of their appreciation by the public? There is nothing else very notable in the *Hobby Horse* this time, but we may remark that interesting specimens of the *Century Guild's* practical work may now be seen at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

MR. RALSTON AND THE "REPTILES."

Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, writes to us as follows :—

Your love for fair play induced you some time ago to allow me to defend in your columns a cause against which you were personally prejudiced. I now ask you to allow me to defend another cause, one against which you are not prejudiced. One of my most intimate friends, whom I have known for more than twenty years, and who is one of the very best of the best men I know, has lately been attacked by a member of the German reptile press. His name is Kapoustine; he is the head of the public instruction in the Baltic provinces of Russia. With the Russification of the Baltic provinces I have nothing to do. It is not my intention to say a single word at present about the Russian Government or the great body of its officials. I desire to confine myself entirely to the personal attack upon my friend Mr. Kapoustine. There is a proverb which says that where there is smoke there must be fire—one of the cruellest of the many cruel proverbs. In this case there is plenty of smoke, but there is no fire at all, except the foul glow within the reptile's heart. Mr. Kapoustine is a man who never by any chance touches a playing card, and he is almost too abstemious as regards alcoholic drinks. In morals he is somewhat of a puritan—altogether I do not know a man for whom I have more respect and esteem. A German book published at Berlin, entitled "Russland am Scheidewege," without the name of the author, attacks Mr. Kapoustine, whom it calls the Pasha of the Baltic provinces, in the following manner. It accuses him of spending his time in gambling and in drunkenness in the company of notoriously dissolute Russian merchants, and it says he first took to these vile practices in order to console himself for the flight of his wife, when he was a professor at Kazan, along with the celebrated English traveller and writer —— (I will not mention his name; suffice to say, he is in Asia). Now, Mr. Kapoustine never was at Kazan, and his wife never ran away with any one. She, one of the most intelligent and accomplished of the many accomplished and intelligent ladies with whom I have the honour to be acquainted, is, and has long been, so crippled with rheumatism that she cannot even rise without assistance from the chair in which she is wheeled from room to room. She is obliged to pass her life away from Russia, at such places as Dax and Aix-les-Bains. She generally comes every year to London, being greatly attached to England and English people. I had the great pleasure of spending many hours a few weeks ago with her and her husband during their stay in London. They showed me the passages to which I now refer. Nothing could be more dignified than the manner in which Mr. Kapoustine met these disgraceful charges. Every one had the right, he said, to attack him in his official capacity, but they had not the right to brand his private character with contumely. But even for that he would not have cared if they had spared the honour of his wife. I asked leave to defend him in the English press, and I do so now with all my heart. Never was a baser attack made upon a good man. Would that I knew the name of the reptile who has thus stung him in the dark! Gladly will I pay a moderate reward to any one who will give me his name. I appeal to my brother pressmen and to the whole world of England to condemn such conduct as that which I now attack, and I appeal to the millions of high-minded Germans, who I am sure if they knew the truth would feel as strongly on this subject as I do. There never lived a man who would more have despised this anonymous reptile than the noble man who lately for too short a time occupied the Imperial throne of Germany, and I am sure that the gallant soldier who has replaced him, and who is now figuring so prominently before the eyes of all Europe, will, if these lines should attract his attention, feel as strongly on the subject as his honoured father would have done.

The training classes for modelling, carpentry, wood carving, metal repoussé work, bent iron, mosaic, embossed leather, basket making, &c., have reopened for the autumn session at the studios, Royal Albert Hall. Voluntary teachers are greatly needed for many of the poorer London districts, especially for Lambeth and Walworth, both of which are within easy reach of the West-end. The work of teaching a few poor lads in the evening classes of the Association is most interesting, and in the simpler branches only a short training and but little outlay is necessary for those who are willing to become voluntary teachers

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The particulars so far supplied by the *Times* are thin, very thin—almost as thin as the original charges were grave. And the particulars are not only thin, but they are largely impersonal. The *Times* charged persons; it now adduces particulars of organizations. We state the facts, but offer no comment—and, indeed, no comment is needed beyond the remark which Sir James Hannen made at the first sitting of the Commission, and which should be read this morning side by side with the statement of particulars: "The Land League movement is not what we are inquiring into, but the charges and allegations against persons."

Mr. Ritchie said one or two rather notable things at Dundee last night. Here is one of them:—

He thought some part of his success was due to the fact that he had learned to pay some respect to other people's opinions. He had learned to think that, however they might follow their own opinion, it was not always right to think there was nothing in other people's, and so he had in his public career endeavoured not to dogmatize.

As Mr. Ritchie is the only member of the present Ministry who has any legislative success to boast of, he has every right to speak on the subject. But what a pity it is that his colleagues in general—and Mr. Balfour in particular—do not listen to what he says. The whole secret of the failure of English statesmen in dealing with Ireland is that they have never "learned to pay respect to other people's opinions." Even under an oligarchy this neglect of "other people's opinions" is fatal to success, but under a democracy it is suicidal. What the present Government has done is to acquiesce in Reform for the purpose of better ascertaining the opinions of the Irish people, and then to declare as the first article of faith that he who will save the Union must turn a deaf ear to such opinions.

"There never was a time in the history of the country when commercial training was more valuable in the administration of public affairs." This was Mr. Ritchie's second secret of success. He was a good sugar refiner, therefore he is a good President of the Local Government Board. The argument would make the old school of politicians turn in their graves, but there are undoubtedly many facts in the present *personnel* of the Unionists to support it. Thus, Mr. Chamberlain's 'cuteness comes from turning screws. Mr. Goschen was a clever merchant and broker on his own account; therefore he has made a clever Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Smith has not been altogether unsuccessful as Leader of the House; but his training was in retailing newspapers.

Curiously enough, among the Liberal leaders—who ought to have been the first to tap the *nouvelles couches*—the proportion of commercial men is much smaller. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Spencer, Lord Rosebery, Lord Granville, Lord Ripon, Sir George Trevelyan, are all statesmen of the old school. Even the number of professional men is very small. Lord Herschell, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. John Morley exhaust the list. And as for commerce, we cannot think offhand of any case in point, except Mr. Mundella, who made the best Education Minister of modern times, and who was trained for the post in Nottingham warehouses.

Mrs. Crawford is too positive in the statement which she makes in the new number of the *Universal Review* that "the Emperor Frederick had a presentiment that the war of 1870 was to prove the first of a long series of wars." At first the Emperor may have had such a presentiment, but it appears to have worn off, and indeed, if the famous Diary is to be believed, for *first* in the above passage we should read *last*. "I hope," wrote the then Crown Prince on October 18, 1870, "to have no more wars, and that this will be my last campaign." And the whole tenor of the following pages shows that every presentiment of the Crown Prince was of peace, and every aspiration for reform.

Mr. Goschen's interesting and ingenious speech at the Gresham College yesterday shows once more that there is nothing new under the sun. "University Extension" is generally supposed to be an essentially modern "movement"—one of the quite latest devices under the pressure of democracy for popularizing culture. The movement began in 1875; but it was forestalled, as Mr. Goschen pointed out, precisely 300 years ago, when, in 1575, Sir Thomas Gresham provided the funds for daily lectures on "divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, law, physic, and rhetoric" to be delivered in the heart of the City. The rules laid down for his lecturers prescribed just that systematic thoroughness on which "University Extension" prides itself; and just as Mr. Goschen's London Society secures for its lectures the *imprimatur* of university authority, so 300 years ago the Gresham Trustees applied to Oxford and Cambridge to advise them "how they might the better discharge the trust committed to them, as not doubting but the eye of her Sovereign Majesty, her honourable Council, and all other of best judgment throughout the land, would observe their doings." The large and attentive audience at the lecture by Mr. Collins, to which Mr. Goschen's address formed the introduction, shows how well the University Extension movement is carrying on Sir T. Gresham's work. The college was called in his day "The Third University." In our day the establishment of such a University has not yet passed beyond the stage of a Royal Commission. That Commission will, no doubt, pay due heed to the important declaration with which Mr. Goschen closed his address, that no scheme for a Teaching University in London will be satisfactory unless it provides for carrying on the work which the University Extension movement is doing—and which the Gresham College was founded to do, 300 years ago.

It is easy to see how such provision could be fitted into the general scheme which the Royal Commission ought to propose. The existing "London University"—which is not in any true sense a University, and which has no organic connection with London—will of course have to be renamed. What it is, is an examination board for the British Empire; what it will be called does not much matter. A real London University should then be formed, by affiliating all the existing teaching institutions which are of academic rank. The principal constituents of the new university would of course be King's College and University College, but Gresham College should be added as a third factor, in order to be the centre of the extra-collegiate work which the University Extension Society now carries on, and which any effective Teaching University for London is bound to continue. This is so simple a plan that we quite hope to see Mr. Goschen Principal of Gresham College yet.

Even Ministers and ex-Ministers are beginning at last to admit the Truth about the Navy. Speaking of the time when he was Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Ritchie remarked last night:—

He said without hesitation that the system existing in that department then did not secure for the country the full value for the money which was then spent, but when he was there, many radical reforms were adopted which put the Admiralty upon a thorough business footing.

Well, it is something for Mr. Ritchie to admit that the Admiralty was once deficient. As for his assertion of its present efficiency, compare the following passage from Mr. Mundella's speech at Sheffield:—

In guns we were shamefully behind. Lord George Hamilton had admitted that eight of our warships were without guns—eight British bulldogs without teeth—and at whose door did the blame lie?

"At whose door did the blame lie?" Why, primarily, of course, at that of the officials; but, secondarily, at that of all members of Parliament who consent by their silence to this drawing the teeth of the "British bulldogs"—from whose evil company we are glad that Mr. Mundella has so boldly dissociated himself.

"The emigration of every man of consequence and the surrender of Ireland to the oppression of a few taxgatherers." Such a sentence might be the fragment of an anti-Home Rule peroration. In reality it is a prophecy by Curran of the effect of the Act of Union. So do extremes meet; and the partial and temporary truth of the great Nationalist's prophecy may be balanced against the gloomy prognostication of any quasi-Unionist. Another extract from Curran's speeches seems singularly appropriate. Speaking of certain acts of official despotism in Ireland, he says, "As to England, I cannot too often inculcate upon you that she knows nothing of our situation. When torture was the daily and ordinary system of the executive, it was denied in London (as in Glasgow) with a profligacy of effrontery equal to the barbarity with which it was exhibited in Dublin; and if the facts that shall appear to-day should be stated at the other side of the water, I make no doubt but very nearly one hundred worthy persons would be ready to deny their existence upon their honour, or, if necessary, upon their oaths."

The *Gaulois* has been making a collection of French opinions about Shakspeare, from which it appears that there is no small disposition to look Mr. Knighton's well-meant gift horse in the mouth. M. Augier thinks that if statues are to be erected to foreign poets Virgil should take precedence of Shakspeare. M. Meilhac asks, "In what public place in London is that superb statue of Molière?" M. Halévy does not know English, but is credibly informed that Shakspeare is worth reading. M. Aurélien Scholl holds that, since Paris can so far

forget her ancient grudges as to accept a statue of Shakspeare, somewhere about 1988 she will probably erect a monument to Richard Wagner. M. Leconte de Lisle, the pessimistic and monumental poet, declines to believe that Shakspeare wrote Shakspeare, and has not time to find out who did. M. de Blowitz, after an outburst of ex-officio enthusiasm, speculates upon the fate of the statue in the event of a war between France and England. M. Hector Pessard thinks there was a good deal in Voltaire's "drunken savage" theory. M. A. de Pontmartin holds that whoever professes to admire Shakspeare's comedies must be a literary *poseur*. M. Rochefort wants to know why the poet whom the English call "Old Will" is represented as a young man. M. Camille Doucet, the perpetual secretary of the French Academy, declines to recognize the existence of Shakspeare because the invitations to the ceremony of Sunday last were informally addressed.

On the other hand, M. Taine is enthusiastic; M. Claretie thinks it as futile to praise Shakspeare as to eulogize the ocean; M. Emile Ollivier telegraphs from Saint-Tropez a comparison between Shakspeare and the Atlantic; M. Jules Simon thinks France should "play the hostess to all the glories;" M. Mounet Sully hints that there is only one man (a Frenchman) who really understands Hamlet; M. Paul Bourget pats Shakspeare on the back; M. Vacquerie approves of the statue unconditionally; and M. Vitu accepts it on condition that some Frenchman shall present London with a statue of Molière or Victor Hugo. Let it be Molière, M. Vitu: let it be Molière.

ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE NORTH POLE.

The giant dome of the St. Isaak's Cathedral, the slender, gilded spire o the Admiralty, and all the lesser onion-shaped cupolas of the churches of St. Petersburg remain behind, the town itself vanishes behind a forest of tall masts, and the steamer *Valamo* makes her way up the broad, blue Neva. It passes the famous corn-warehouses of the Alexander Nevsky Monastery, the roofs of which are covered with innumerable grey pigeons, which annually consume an enormous quantity of grain, but to prevent which from living in peace and plenty would be worse than allowing the thousands of rats to be caught which live and thrive in the interior of the red brick buildings. Providence placed them there, say the monks, and the prosperity of the monastery would decrease should any one interfere with them. Higher up, on the flat banks of the mighty river, are mills and factories in plenty; then comes, on a green slope on the right bank, the little German colony, the first settlers in which were brought over by the Empress Catherine whose proud monument forms one of the sights of the Nevsky Prospect. The white Lutheran church with its big time-piece in the square tower; the shady little churchyard around it, among the wooden crosses in which there is not one which has the shape of the crosses of the Greek Orthodox Church; the German women in their national dress and their small stiff caps with silk ribbons tied under the chin, the low wooden houses with cactus and fuchsias on the window-sills, the wide stretch of cultivated fields behind the colony and the lazy cattle grazing on the sloping banks, all have the appearance as if a small piece had been cut out of another country and planted on an empty space of the wide plains on the threshold of the North Pole. Then come the rapids where the clear water curls and seethes, and at the mouth of the Ladoga, Schlüsspelburg, where the steamer lands for a moment, and where everybody inspects a big boat, painted blue, which the great Peter built. In the middle of the river, where the vast volumes of water pour incessantly out of the greatest fresh water lake in Europe, lies one of Russia's strong fortresses silently in the afternoon sun on its little island. "Oreshka," *little nut*, the Russians call it, and who is there who would dare or care to crack that hard small nut, which bars one of the gateways into the land of the Great White Tzar? Over the water, towards the misty coast of Finland, fly two wild ducks; a small fishing-smack with white sails seems to lie motionless in the distance; and on entering the lake which, when a storm passes over it, is in its wild fury as dangerous as the sea, the pious pilgrims on board—and nearly all the passengers are such—cross themselves reverently and with deep bows towards the golden cross on the top of the Schlüsspelburg Church.

For some hours the *Valamo* plods on; sometimes the banks vanish altogether, sometimes they are just visible, with their mysterious border of pines and firs and white-stemmed birches, behind which lies, hidden and unexplored, a lovely, marvellous country, Finland, the land of the thousand lakes. At last the sun sinks down, and out of the water rises an island, from out of whose tree-tops look the light green roofs of some white houses, and the steel-coloured cupolas of a Russian church. Some monks in long black caftans, and high, brimless hats, from which trails a thick veil over their flowing hair down to the very ground, catch the ropes as the steamer lands, and presently the passengers are ashore, casting one look back upon the lake, the waters of which are a flood of living, moving gold and crimson. The tops of the avenue of lime-trees which leads up to the church are steeped in the rosy summer light which constitutes the northern summer night; but under the trees, on the sandy road, lie deep green shadows, and hideous beggars, crippled and mutilated, wail for alms as the visitor makes his way to the church, whence stream clouds of incense, and volumes of light, and rays of that music, majestic in its monotony, which is part of the Greek service. It is the name-day of the great founder and patron of the island church, Sergey, whose mortal remains rest in a magnificent silver tomb in the body of the church, and all the faithful join in the service. Konevetz is one of the two monastery islands in the Ladoga Lake, the most important being that of Valam, with its large monastery and its numerous churches and chapels. During the summer twice a week steamers go from St. Petersburg to the islands, and on to the coast of Finland; but during the winter, when the Ladoga wears its cuirass of ice, the monks are entirely separated from the world. While the communication is open visitors are always hospitably received by the lone monks; and a special "guest-house," where pilgrims and passengers may live while they remain on the island, is always open, no payment being accepted except such voluntary offerings as may be put into the collecting-boxes for the good of the church and monastery. Female visitors are admitted, but no female creature, not even a cow or hen, is allowed to make its permanent abode on either of the islands. Round the church is the burial-ground, where generation after generation of monks sleep under the crude red granite stones, the only record of their lives being their names on the stones under which, dressed in their monastic robes, they have been laid to rest. Till late into the night the service lasts, then silence falls upon the island, bats and big grey moths play among the scented lime-trees, the pilgrims retire into the guest-house, the monks into their cells, and those who prefer it return to the steamer to fall asleep in the pink dusk to the gurgling sound of the water round the boat.

At daybreak, long before 4 A.M., the bells are ringing with the rich, solemn sound of what with us Westerns are cathedral bells; the sounds float over the sleeping earth and far over the water, and presently everybody hurries to church, carrying a tiny white loaf to be blessed by the priest, and then to be eaten before anything else, in order to secure perfect goodness and exemption from wicked and evil thoughts and words and actions during the whole of the day. But the steamer leaves early, at eight, and the interior of the island is said to be interesting; exploring is therefore a duty before churchgoing, and sending a Russian devotee into the sanctum with a number of holy loaves, we turn into the forest of old hoary pines, revelling in the pure, crisp, sunny air, and gathering a wealth of forest flowers. Here and there the sea glitters through the trees, or a tiny chapel stands by the roadside, till suddenly, at a turn of the road, we face an enormous stone, and on its top a wooden chapel, to which a steep staircase leads up. The chapel-door is open, and from the interior comes the sound of a deep voice, reading in loud and monotonous Russian from what is probably a sacred book. But no. As we enter, the grey-haired monk is just beginning to read a wonderful old story, which here is reproduced, as it was heard on a glorious summer morning, deep in the forest of the convent island Konevetz, in the Ladoga Lake.

The Story of the Kon-Kamen.

Many hundred years ago, when the island was uninhabited and overgrown with a dense forest, the Finns, living on the borders of the lake, came every spring in their big lumbering boats to celebrate the return of spring as soon as the heavy blocks of ice which cover the lake all the winter have floated away, down the Neva and into the Baltic Sea. They sang and danced, and made merry, and after the day's sport was over, they returned to shore thinking that now the lake would not swallow up their fishing boats. One year they had again assembled under the trees, but in the midst of their merrymaking the sunlight fled, clouds and darkness came over them all, and suddenly a terrible noise, as of a thousand thunderstorms, rose from the interior of the earth. The air was thick with the smell of sulphur, and, dumb and petrified with great fear, the Finns fell on their faces. Presently an awful voice bade them rise and listen, and when they looked up a change had come over the scene. In the centre of their play-ground lay a giant stone, and on its top, high above them and surrounded by creeping flames, which alone lightened the black darkness, stood the Prince of Darkness, with horns and hoofs and a long trailing tail. He bade them henceforth bring with them to the island, whenever they assembled on its shore for their spring festival, one of their horses, and to sacrifice to him this kon (horse) on the top of his altar, the giant kamen (stone) on which he stood. Failing this, plagues and pestilence would destroy their homes. Once again the thunder rolled as before, and when the Finns looked up, the vision had vanished, nothing remaining but the giant stone.

Next spring a sad band of holiday makers went to Konevetz, and in one of their boats they brought the sacrifice, one of the precious horses of the poor Finns. Year after year the blood of the beast was shed on the stone for a long, long time. Then came some men from the south to teach the Finns a new religion, and when again the boats put off for the island, the monks, instead of allowing the horse to be taken aboard, took with them an enormous, heavy cross. High on the top of Kon-Kamen they erected it, and when the hour for the sacrifice of the horse had come the sky grew suddenly dark, the earth shook, and with the roar of a thousand thunderstorms the Evil One fled away from the island into the deepest parts of the Ladoga, which is to this day called Tchortskaya Lakhta, or Devil's Harbour, and when, some years ago, the Prince of Wales, on visiting Valamo, wished to have the depths of the Devil's Harbour certified, the lead went down 600 fathoms without touching the bottom. But the Finns became adherents of the religion of the Cross.

PRIMA DONNAS AND THEIR JEWELS.

How does a lady-singer become world-famed? asks a feuilleton writer in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and goes on to explain that their only royal road to fortune is to have some of their jewellery stolen from them. Bell-like intonation, harmony, a strong voice, acrobat-like technique, impressive expression, distinctness of pronunciation, lively action, and an attractive appearance, ought to secure fame to a lady artiste. But only those will say this who have lived in hermit-like retirement, for in order to become famous a lady singer must at least have been robbed a few times. Just now a new candidate has presented herself as qualified for the part of the prima donna assoluta. Miss Sigrid Arnoldson, the attractive young Swedish girl, who has hitherto been like all other singing birds of the opera and the concert hall, has suddenly risen above them all, and her impresario, sends out the notice in great delight: at last, at last, she too has been robbed. The object was, of course, a case with bracelets, ear-rings, &c., given to her by empresses, queens, and princes. The impresario was nearly in despair when it appeared as if a row of pearls had been overlooked by the thieves, the clouds only vanished from his face when it was found that the pearls, too, were gone. A thief, remaining undiscovered, belongs as much to the outfit of a phenomenally famous singer as does her indispensable rouge-pot. She cannot do without a drawing-room Fra Diavolo. The lack of a perfect shape does not signify, the lack of a thief would be ruin. Adelina Patti has been robbed by night and by day, in Europe and America; on shore and at sea; in hotels and on railway trains. And Carlotta Patti, and Christine Nilsson, and—but why mention names? An incredible amount of diamonds and jewels have disappeared in this way without ever turning up again. But the lady artistes are generous, compassionate, forgiving; they do not prosecute the thieves; they do not go to the police; they do not offer rewards. Perhaps they know that the gold in their throat can easily be coined, and that the rippling shakes can soon be changed into rows of pearls. They are easygoing, and soon forget their loss. But the wonder is that the august donors should still continue to present the singers with diamonds. They might have learned by experience that every precious stone they give to them is doomed to be stolen A Royal present to a lady artiste which does not get stolen has missed its object, and cases have indeed occurred where presents were stolen which were never given. The thieves belonging to the latter category are most favoured by the impresario.

According to a rough estimate which a statistician has made concerning thefts of jewels from lady artistes, jewels of the value of fifteen million pounds have been stolen from singers during the last decade; and however greatly the abilities of the police of different countries may differ in other respects, they are alike all the world over in never troubling the thieves who victim prima donnas. But there remains one consolation to the friends of the fair singers, and that is, that however frequently they are robbed of their jewels, they are still ornamented with the same amount of jewellery even directly after the theft has occurred.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue:—

EISSLER, M. "The Metallurgy of Gold." (Crosby Lockwood and Son.) [A practical treatise on the metallurgical treatment of gold-bearing ores. Pp. 188. Illustrations.]

GORE, CHARLES, M.A. "The Ministry of the Christian Church." (Rivingtons.) [An "apology" for the principle of the Apostolic succession. Pp. 424. 15*s.*]

GRIER, R. M., M.A. "John Allen, Vicar of Prees and Archdeacon of Salop." (Rivingtons.) [A memoir of the late Archdeacon by his son-in-law. Portraits and a humorous sketch by Thackeray. Pp. 370.]

GURNEY, ALFRED, M.A. "Our Catholic Inheritance in the Larger Hope." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.) [An essay by the Vicar of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, read before a "Society of Priests" at St. Paul's Chapter House. Pp. 87. 1*s.* 6*d.*]

HOPE, ASCOTT R. "A Book of Bow-wows." (Charles and Co.) [Treats of dogs good, useful, brave, clever, and affectionate. Six steel engravings. Pp. 35.]

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS. "Ballades and other Rhymes of a Country Bookworm." (Stanesby and Co.) [Contains poetical dedication to Andrew Lang. Pp. 88.]

HUTCHINSON, H. G. "The Record of a Human Soul." (Longmans, Green, and Co.) [The story of a soul "rescued from agnosticism by a personal revelation of the truth that religion is a state of emotional communion with God rather than of intellectual comprehension." Pp. 120. 3*s.* 6*d.*]

MACAULAY, LORD. "Lays of Ancient Rome." (Longmans.) [A charming edition, with illustrations by George Scharf, jun. Pp. 235 2*s.* 6*d.*]

TAUSSIG, F. W., LL.B., Ph.D. "The Tariff History of the United States: a Series of Essays." (London: Putnam's Sons.) [A volume of the "Questions of the Day" Series. Pp. 269, cloth.]

TAYLOR, Canon ISAAC. "Leaves from an Egyptian Note Book." (Kegan Paul.) [Notes of conversations with Egyptians on politics and religion, the greater portion of which originally appeared in an evening contemporary. Pp. 157. 5*s.*]

"TEMPTED LONDON." (Hodder and Stoughton. 3*s.* 6*d.*) [The reprint of a series of articles which have appeared in the *British Weekly*, dealing with the temptations to which young men are exposed in this city. Pp. 288.]

"THE CHURCH MONTHLY." (30 and 31, New Bridge-street.) [The 1888 volume of an illustrated magazine for home reading. 4to. Pp. 284.]

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.—Christmas is approaching, and the publishers of books for the young are busy. The COMMITTEE OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION send us a parcel of their new publications, including the annual volume of "Young England" and a number of attractive books, ranging in price from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.* Among the authors are Professor Hodgetts, W. J. Lacey, Jessie Saxby, and Grace Stebbing. BLACKIE and SONS are, as usual, early in the field with a choice collection of stories by G. A. Henty, Caroline Austin, Alan Cole, and others. All their works are beautifully bound and profusely illustrated. From the NATIONAL SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY we have also a bundle of prize and reward books tastefully got up. Among them are tales by C. M. Yonge, Esme Stuart, M. Bramston, C. R. Coleridge, and Mary H. Debenham. J. CLARKE and Co. send the "Rosebud Annual," one of best of the magazine volumes for little children. Messrs. NISBET and Co.'s list includes "Freemen or Slaves," by Ellen A. Bennett; "The Gate in Park Lane," by the Hon. Gertrude Boscawen; "The Trivial Round," by Sarah M. S. Clarke; "Her Life's Work," by Lady Dunboyne; and "Our Neighbour Widow Yates," by Grace Stebbing.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma Of all Chemists, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, or 15 stamps, from 20 Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

At Home and Abroad.

All the principal German papers are continuing to discuss Sir Morell Mackenzie's book. The Berlin police were very busy yesterday morning in endeavouring to confiscate all copies of the German translation.

The Queensland Tariff Bill, after having been passed through Committee with the adoption of some unimportant amendments, has been read a second time in the Legislative Assembly.

Intelligence from the Black Mountain Expedition states that no more detachments are being despatched to burn native villages, as General M'Queen has reason to believe that the tribes are sending deputations to the British with the object of arranging terms of submission.

A ministerial crisis has broken out at Belgrade, consequent on the resignations of two Ministers, whose retirement is expected to be followed by that of others. The King, adds a correspondent, has now been deserted by all parties, but has the army with him.

A memorial to the Queen is in course of signature praying that the name of the town of Slough may be changed to Upton Royal.

By twelve votes to eleven, the Aberdeen town council yesterday resolved to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Goschen.

Mr. George Short, solicitor, assistant to the late town clerk, was yesterday appointed town clerk of Exeter, at a salary of £600 per annum.

The October sessions at the Central Criminal Court will begin on Monday next. Only Mr. Justice Cave is expected to attend.

The English wife of the Sherif of Wazan contradicts the report that her husband had separated from her. She states that she happens to be in Algeria because she has, as usual, brought back her sons to the Algiers College.

An alarming outbreak of measles of the most malignant character has occurred in the Potteries, and in one district of Stoke-on-Trent alone twenty deaths and over four hundred cases have occurred.

All the published accounts of the conversation between the Pope and the Emperor are, a Rome telegram says, absolutely without foundation, nothing having transpired on the subject.

Under the decision of the arbitrators, given yesterday, the Congregational Colleges at Rotherham and Airedale are to be amalgamated, the college at Airedale alone to be continued, under the designation of the "United Yorkshire College."

The attempted mediation between masters and men in the Newcastle (New S. Wales) coal district has proved fruitless, and there is no prospect at present of a termination of the strike. Somewhat serious disturbances have occurred at Wallsend, where the attitude of the strikers has become threatening.

William MacIntyre, aged eighty-three years, residing at Hillhead, a suburb of Glasgow, committed suicide yesterday. He leaped from a second-story window, and, falling upon some railings, was impaled, and so severely injured that he expired almost immediately afterwards.

John Cruikshank, alias Grant, was charged at the Southwark police-court, yesterday, with defrauding a number of poor persons of small sums of money, by falsely pretending that he was the agent of an assurance company. He was remanded.

In connection with the London School Board election, members of the general (united) committee of the Marylebone division are reminded of the meeting to-night at 8.30 in the schoolroom of Westbourne Park Chapel, opposite Royal Oak station.

The Empress of Austria has expressed to the authorities of Missolonghi, and of other places in Continental Greece lately visited by her Majesty, her warm acknowledgments for the marks of respect that were paid her, and also her high appreciation of the efforts everywhere made by the inhabitants to render her journey agreeable.

At the next meeting of the Birmingham town council, a resolution will be submitted for adding the name of Mr. Philip Henry Muntz, who for nearly a quarter of a century represented Birmingham in Parliament, and was formerly mayor, to the free burgess roll of the town, of which, at present, Mr. Chamberlain is the only freeman.

Advices received in Auckland from Samoa to the 2nd inst. announce that the partisans of Malietoa and Matuafa are gaining strength, and that few persons except the Germans support Tamasese. Slight skirmishes have occurred between the contending parties. The Germans are protecting the adherents of Tamasese, and taking steps to supply them with necessaries.

Speaking at a public banquet, given in his honour at Dundee last night, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., said it was a matter of intense satisfaction and gratification to him to know that his public life had been one which, although carried on under the banner of party, was of a character which received the approval of all.

The general committee of the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association met at Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge, yesterday, to discuss various matters affecting the fishing interest. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that a great demand was growing in the United States for the mackerel caught off the coast of Ireland.

The freedom of the borough of Hastings was presented yesterday to Lord Brassey by the corporation. The document was placed in a solid silver casket, which bears the arms and crest of Lord Brassey in silver and enamel and his lordship's motto, also the borough arms in silver and enamel, with Lord Brassey's monogram on each side, surrounded by oak and laurel wreaths.

A meeting in connection with the opening of a horticultural and technical college at Swanley, Kent, took place at the college yesterday. Accommodation had been provided for about a hundred students, who will have every facility for acquiring a knowledge of scientific horticulture. Letters of sympathy were read from Mr. Gladstone and other gentlemen.

Yesterday the cabdrivers who recently went on strike in consequence of a dispute with Mr. Edward Palmer, cabmaster, their employer, as to the terms of hire of the vehicles, assembled in Newington-causeway, and distributed appeals to the drivers in other parts of London to help them in the struggle. The amount in question between the parties is comparatively small.

Mr. Stanhope has intimated his willingness to receive a deputation from the Council of the National Rifle Association at the War Office, at the end of the present month. It will be impossible for the National Rifle Association to take over the Staines site unless a Government grant is given. In connection with the Berkshire Downs site, Lord Wantage has made an offer to the association of 500 acres, free of all cost, in perpetuity.

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'s Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor spurt, the points being rounded by a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 6*d.*, post free for 7 stamps from C. *Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.*

THE COMMOTION ABOUT SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S BOOK.

THE BOOK SEIZED BY THE POLICE IN GERMANY.

The sale of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book was prohibited yesterday about noon in Berlin, and all unsold copies were confiscated by the police. According to a paragraph in one paper, the court at Mühlheim issued the decree of prohibition on the ground that the publication was an act of high treason, and pursuant to this decree the Chief Public Prosecutor at Duisburg ordered that all copies of the work should be confiscated. It is said that Messieurs Mittler had only distributed 2,000 copies before the police entered their office. In the morning the streets were full of people selling the proclaimed work, and the sale was very brisk in the shops. Then the police entered each of the shops where the sale was proceeding and confiscated all the remaining copies. In several cases messengers conveying parcels of the condemned print to the retail firms were stopped in the streets and disburdened of the same by officers of the law.

SIR M. MACKENZIE'S REPLY TO PROFESSOR BERGMANN.

Sir Morell Mackenzie has made a communication to a reporter in which he says: "With regard to certain remarks attributed to Professor von Bergmann relative to the case of the late Emperor's death, it is no doubt quite true that his Majesty finally succumbed to disease of the lungs. The difference between Dr. von Bergmann and myself is as to what produced this disease. The professor asserts that it was set up by 'corrupt matter' dropping into the lungs from the cancerous larynx, whereas I contend that it was due to matter from the abscess which followed the false passage made by him on April 12. I have only to add that had the German pamphlet referred to by Professor von Bergmann and my answer been published under the same cover, I certainly should not have objected to it; in fact, if the bane and the antidote had been supplied together I should have been pleased. I should have been able to show how completely unfounded is every charge that the German doctors have made. I cannot, however, allow the poison to be administered without the certainty of its corrective being immediately supplied."

DR. VIRCHOW'S REPLY TO SIR M. MACKENZIE.

The Paris edition of the *New York Herald* publishes a telegram from Berlin containing the reply of Dr. Virchow to Sir M. Mackenzie, in which the German doctor is made to say:—

"In regard to the death of the Emperor Frederick, there is no doubt that he died from the after effects of an inflammation of the lungs, brought about by the inspiration of gangrenous particles detached from the gangrenous surface of the trachea. This inflammation could not have been caused by the operation performed by Professor Bergmann on April 12. I can form no opinion as to what caused the gangrene of the trachea, but I can say that this gangrenous affection of the larynx already existed at San Remo. I had already seen pieces extirpated on three different occasions by Dr. Mackenzie. They were decidedly non-cancerous, though all of them showed signs of disease. These pieces were probably not taken from the right spot, and it was impossible to base an opinion upon them, as they did not come from the centre of the tumour. I could not, during the whole course of the treatment, obtain a definite statement as to the exact spot from which the extirpated portions had been taken. . . . Nobody at that time (prior to July, 1887) as far as I could judge, had any positive opinion as to the exact seat of the disease or its degree of development during the month of May. I can only say that what I have read of Sir Morell's defence in the *Herald* gives no description of the growth as it originally appeared, nor of its development during the summer of 1887. He does not speak of what he observed, but of what he thought and did. No one can form from his defence any opinion as to the nature and extent of the original growth. On the ethical side of this controversy I cannot express an opinion until all the testimony is in, as it certainly will be some day."

THE JUDGMENT OF PRINTING HOUSE-SQUARE.

The *Times* publishes to-day a critical review of Sir M. Mackenzie's book, together with the pamphlet previously issued on behalf of the German doctors engaged in the case, remarking that Sir Morell Mackenzie himself "has surrendered his right to complain of the prohibition of his book in Germany," by taking effective measures to prevent the free and full publication in this country of the official German account. In a leading article founded upon this critical review to which we have alluded, the *Times* says:—We should require much stronger and more unbiased evidence than any to be found in the documents under review to convince us that either Professor von Bergmann or Sir Morell Mackenzie bungled the operations performed by them in the manner alleged by their opponents. On the more general question of professional judgment and treatment, it is now plain on the one hand that the original diagnosis of the German doctors was correct; on the other hand, while, as the event has shown, Sir Morell Mackenzie was wrong in so definitely expressing his doubts as to the diagnosis formed by the very eminent German specialists consulted, it would not be just to assume that there was no foundation for his doubts at the time, nor to conclude that his decision was unsound not to recommend the immediate performance of the operation which the German doctors were contemplating. As to the nature of the disease the German doctors were right and Sir Morell Mackenzie was wrong; as to the mode of treating it they differed, and the English doctor's opinion prevailed. Here we cannot say that he was wrong, any more than we can say that the German doctors were right.

WHO WAS THE THIEF?

The *World* says:—There is no doubt that an early copy of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book was stolen, or to put it more politely, surreptitiously obtained, and suspicion rests very strongly upon a foreigner. The stolen copy was sent over to Paris on Monday, the 8th inst., and was offered for sale in various quarters. The French newspapers did not care enough about the subject; the German papers, though anxious, were not rich enough to pay the price demanded. The stolen goods were then offered to Mr. James Gordon Bennett who accepted the terms. Twenty thousand words, equivalent to about one-third of the book, were copied out, and it was agreed that they should be published in the Sunday *Herald*; but on the Thursday evening the *Herald's* representative in London cabled that the *British Medical Journal* had already tapped the subject. The *Herald* authorities were now in a fix what to do, as Mr. Bennett had meanwhile left Paris for America; but the acting editor anticipated his agreement by publishing all that he had obtained in the issue of Friday last. The price to be paid was, I believe, 10,000 francs, but the pre-publication in the *British Medical Journal* complicates the transaction, and the money has not yet been paid. On Saturday the Paris edition of the *Herald* contained a short letter, from which the following is an extract:—

> The way that the *Herald* got possession of the book was rather amusing. We bought it as any good housekeeper would buy an appetising primeur. It was offered for sale and the *Herald* bought it—that's all. From whom we bought it is another question. A man connected with the place where a book is printed and published can do a great deal—especially when there is a pretty woman in the questio n However, we have done our duty to the public, and our conscience is clear.

I may say that the person suspected by Sir Morell Mackenzie is not a woman, and is certainly not pretty.

THE TROUBLES ON THE ZANZIBAR COAST.

SEIZURE OF A DHOW WITH THE FRENCH FLAG AND ANOTHER GERMAN STATION BURNED.

On Saturday last a dhow entered Dar-es-Salaam harbour flying the French colours. Those on board offered armed resistance to the attempts of the German East African Company's officials to board her and inspect her papers. An armed party from the *Möwe* thereupon boarded her, and found some natives who are alleged to be slaves. The dhow is detained by the Germans, and the German Consul-General has left to hold an inquiry on the spot. It is improbable, says the *Times* correspondent, that the dhow contained slaves, as her crew would in that case have avoided Dar-es-Salaam.

The latest advices from Zanzibar received in Berlin are not encouraging. In the first place, Madimole, a station on the Ringani, about twenty miles west of Bagomoyo, has been burned down, and the servants of the East African Company have had to escape to Dar-es-Salaam, while some of the crew of the Imperial gunboat *Möwe*, who ventured inland, have been murdered at a place called Woe At Madimole the damage done is estimated at about 50,000 m.

THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

M. FLOQUET EXPOUNDS HIS REVISION SCHEME.

The French Chambers reassembled yesterday, and M. Floquet at once laid before the deputies his scheme for the Revision of the Constitution. It being, he said, no longer possible to evade the question, the Government had determined to bring forward proposals framed on so broad a basis that it was reasonable to hope that they would meet with the support of every fraction of the Republican party. They were prepared, he added, to support any proposal enlarging the powers of the Republic, and to put down all manifestations got up to promote a monarchical restoration. He concluded by moving a resolution declaring Revision to be expedient, and referring it to the Committee charged with the consideration of other schemes. This was carried by 307 to 181. M. Floquet's proposal for the Revision of the Constitution were in effect what we published yesterday,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The majority which voted confidence in the Government yesterday comprised 299 Republicans, while the minority included 152 members of the Right, 7 Boulangists, and 8 Republicans. The Ministers and Under-Secretaries of State and 67 Republicans, most of whom were Ferryists, abstained from voting. The Radical journals this morning express the opinion that yesterday's vote has strengthened the position of the Ministry, which will now probably remain in power until the time of the elections. The Monarchical journals, while generally taking a similar view, declare that the Conservatives have henceforward a better prospect before them than the Radicals. The moderate Republican organs deplore the feebleness of the parliamentary Centre and the blindness of the Cabinet, which has opened a breach in the Republic.

THE PANAMA CANAL PRIZE DRAWING.

At the quarterly drawing of Panama bonds, which took place yesterday afternoon in Paris, the prize of £20,000 was gained by number 262,478. Number 386,477 won £10,000, and the two numbers 258,836 and 724,201 £4,000 each. M. de Lesseps and his son gave a Panama lecture on Sunday at Versailles. The day before they had given one at Sens, in Burgundy, and three days ago at Rennes, in Brittany. Everywhere they have received subscription lists for the million of unsold lottery bonds. At the rate they are travelling, M. de Lesseps the elder may yet hope to visit the two hundred towns and boroughs in which committees have been formed under the company's patronage to react against alarmist views.

THE DIFFICULTY OF EXCLUDING "JOHN CHINAMAN."

The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law is causing serious difficulty in America. Several hundreds of Chinamen who have arrived at San Francisco on steamers are refused a landing, despite the efforts of the Chinese officials to secure admission for those having return certificates. The Chinamen who try to cross over from Canada are met on the border. Four have thus been stopped at Niagara and others on the border of British Columbia. Mung Koon, a Chinese merchant of Montreal and a naturalized British subject, has been prevented from visiting New York, and he will probably solicit the British Government's intervention.

HAMBURG AND THE ZOLLVEREIN.

At midnight on Sunday Hamburg ceased to be a free port, and entered the Zollverein. Henceforth it will, therefore, be under the same Customs laws as the rest of Germany. The event, which cannot fail to exercise an important influence on the future history of this old Hanseatic city, passed off without any demonstration. Yesterday morning at eight o'clock the change that had taken place became evident in the fact that three thousand Customs officers, in the uniform of the Empire, commenced their work of revision at the new bonded warehouses. At noon yesterday the entrance of Hamburg into the Zollverein was referred to in the presence of an enormous crowd at the Hamburg Exchange by the President, whose hopeful speech was received with enthusiastic cheers.

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FOURTH EDITION.

THE "TIMES'" CHARGES AGAINST THE IRISH NATION.

THE "PARTICULARS" SUPPLIED TO THE OTHER SIDE.

The following are the "particulars" supplied by the solicitor to the *Times* to Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, the solicitors to Mr. Parnell and his parliamentary colleagues :—

SPECIAL COMMISSION ACT, 1888.

The following are the particulars of the charges or allegations made by the defendants in the action of O'Donnell *v.* Walter (hereinafter referred to as the said defendants), delivered pursuant to the Order of the Special Commission, dated the 17th day of September, 1888.

The names of the members of Parliament against whom the charges and allegations are made are set out in the schedule hereto.

The members of Parliament mentioned in the schedule were members of the conspiracy and organization hereinafter described, and took part in the work and operations thereof with knowledge of its character, objects, and mode of action.

From and including the year 1879 there have existed societies known as the Irish Land League, the Irish National Land League and Labour and Industrial Union, the Ladies' Land League, the Ladies' Irish Land League and Labour and Industrial Union, the National League, and the affiliated societies in Great Britain and America, all forming one connected and continuous organization.

The ultimate object of the organization was to establish the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation. With a view to effect this one of the immediate objects of the said conspiracy or organization was to promote an agrarian agitation against the payment of agricultural rents, thereby securing the co-operation of the tenant farmers of Ireland, and at the same time the impoverishment and ultimate expulsion from the country of the Irish landlords, who were styled "the English garrison."

The mode of action was to organize a system of coercion and intimidation in Ireland, which was sustained and enforced by boycotting and the commission of crimes and outrages.

The organization was actively engaged in the following matters :—

1. The promotion of and inciting to the commission of crimes, outrages, boycotting, and intimidation.

2. The collection and providing of funds to be used, or which it was known were used, for the promotion of and the payment of persons engaged in the commission of crimes, outrages, boycotting, and intimidation.

3. The payment of persons who assisted in, were affected by, or accidentally or otherwise injured in, the commission of such crimes, outrages, and acts of boycotting and intimidation.

4. Holding meetings and procuring to be made speeches inciting to the commission of crimes, outrages, boycotting, and intimidation. Some of the meetings referred to, which were attended by members of Parliament, with the approximate dates and places of meeting, are given in the schedule hereto.

5. The publication and dissemination of newspaper and other literature inciting to and approving of sedition and the commission of crimes, outrages, boycotting, and intimidation, particularly *The Irish World*, *The Chicago Citizen*, *The Boston Pilot*, *The Freeman's Journal*, *United Ireland*, *The Irishman*, *The Nation*, *The Weekly News*, *Cork Daily Herald*, *The Kerry Sentinel*, *The Evening Telegraph*, *The Sligo Champion*.

6. Advocating resistance to law and the constituted authorities, and impeding the detection and punishment of crime.

7. Making payments to or for persons who were guilty, or supposed to be guilty, of the commission of crimes, outrages, and acts of boycotting and intimidation for their defence, or to enable them to escape from justice, and for the maintenance of such persons and their families.

8. It is charged and alleged that the members of Parliament mentioned in the schedule approved, and by their acts and conduct lead people to believe that they approved of, resistance to the law and the commission of crimes, outrages, and acts of boycotting and intimidation when committed in furtherance of the objects and resolutions of the said societies, and that persons who engaged in the commission of such crimes, outrages, and acts would receive the support and protection of the said societies and of their organization and influence.

The acts and conduct specially referred to are as follows :—

9. They attended meetings of the said societies and other meetings at various places and made speeches, and caused and procured speeches to be made, inciting to the commission of crimes, outrages, beycotting, and intimidation.

10. They were parties to, and cognizant of, the payment of moneys for the purposes above-mentioned, and as testimonials or rewards to persons who had been convicted, or were notoriously guilty of crimes or outrages, or to their families.

11. With knowledge that crimes, outrages, and acts of boycotting and intimidation had followed the delivery of speeches at the meetings, they expressed no *bonâ fide* disapproval or public condemnation, but, on the contrary, continued to be leading and active members of the said societies, and to subscribe to their funds.

12. With such knowledge as aforesaid they continued to be intimately associated with the officers of the same societies (many of whom fled from justice), and with notorious criminals and the agents and instruments of murder and conspiracies, and with the planners and paymasters of outrage, and with the advocates of sedition, violence, and the use of dynamite.

13. They and the said societies, with such knowledge as aforesaid, received large sums of money which were collected in America and elsewhere by criminals and persons who were known to advocate sedition, assassination, the use of dynamite, and the commission of crimes and outrages.

14. When on certain occasions they considered it politic to denounce and did denounce certain crimes in public they afterwards made communications to their associates and others with the intention of leading them to believe that such denunciation was not sincere. One instance of this of which the said defendants propose to give evidence is the following letters :—

Letter from C. S. Parnell, dated 15th May, 1882.
Letter from same, 16th June, 1882.
Another letter from the same of the same date.

The following are persons who are guilty of crime or advocates of treason sedition, assassination, and violence with whom it is alleged the said members of Parliament continued to associate :—

Frank Byrne, who admitted his connection with the Phœnix Park murders, and who was supplied with money by Mr. C. S. Parnell, which enabled him to escape to America.

Patrick Egan, the treasurer of the Land League, who during the years 1881 and 1882 organized and procured the commission of crimes and outrages in various parts of Ireland.

Patrick Ford, the editor of the *Irish World*, who remitted large sums of moneys to the said association, and for the purposes aforesaid.

James Carey, the Phœnix Park informer.
Captain McCafferty, implicated in Phœnix Park murder.
Tynan, who organized the Phœnix Park murders.

T. Brennan, who was secretary of the Land League, and paid some of the perpetrators of the Phœnix Park and other murders and outrages.

J. Mullett, convict ; Edward McCaffery, convict ; Patrick J. Sheridan, who was an organizer of the Land League, who organized outrages, and acts of violence, and was implicated in the Phœnix Park murders ; M. J. Boyton, organizer of the Land League and instigator of crime ; J. W. Nally, convicted of crime ; John Walsh, of Middlesbrough, organizer of the Invincible conspiracy in Ireland ; Thomas F. Bourke, who was convicted of high treason on 24th April, 1886 ; James Stephens, the chief of the Fenian Organization ; J. J. Breslin, Hospital Superintendent of Richmond gaol, a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, who aided Stephen's escape ; Hamilton Williams, the partner of Gallagher, the convicted dynamitard, and himself a dynamitard ; Alexander Sullivan, a member of the Clan-na-Gael ; Transatlantic (Mooney) ; Augustine Ford ; Ellen Ford ; Maria Doherty ; Father Eugene Sheehy ; Dr. William Carroll ; P. A. Collins ; C. O'M. Condon, sentenced to death for the murder of Sergeant Brett ; John Devoy, convicted of Fenianism, and a trustee of the Skirmishing Fund raised by the *Irish World* ; O'Brien, McCarthy, and Chambers, convicted Fenians ; John Finerty, dynamitard ; John Daly, dynamitard ; General Millen, dynamitard ; W. F. Mackay-Lomasney, a convicted Fenian ; Stephen Joseph Meaney, convicted Fenian ; James Redpath, advocate of crime ; Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa ; John O'Leary, convicted of Fenianism.

P. J. Gordon, Francis Tully, Father Egan, Father Coen, John Roche, of Woodford, P. N. Fitzgerald, Laurence Egan, J. Riordan, J. Connell, Timothy Horan, Jeremiah Riordan, J. Dowling, Patrick Nally, M. M. O'Sullivan, M. J. Kelly, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Maurice Murphy, Martin Egan, J. M. Wall, A. M. Forrester, J. P. Quinn, W. F. Moloney, Pearson Reddington, members of the Land League and implicated in crime.

Anna Parnell, H. Reynolds, H. Lynch, Mrs. Moloney, Clara Stritch, Mrs. Moore, members of the Ladies' Land League, who paid for the commission of crime.

Names of Members of Parliament against whom it is proposed to give evidence of Charges and Allegations :—

Thomas Sexton	John J. Clancy	William Abraham	Dr. Joseph Francis Fox
Joseph Gillis Biggar	Sir G. H. Grattan Esmonde, Bart	John Finucane	Michael Conway
Joseph Richard Cox	Timothy D. Sullivan	Francis A. O'Keefe	Luke Patrick Hayden
Jeremiah Jordan	Timothy Harrington	Justin McCarthy	P. J. O'Brien
James Christopher Flynn	William H. K. Redmond	Timothy M. Healy	Thomas Mayne
William O'Brien	Henry Campbell	Joseph Nolan	John O'Connor
Dr. Charles K. D. Tanner	Patrick J. Foley	Thomas P. Gill	Matthew J. Kenny
William J. Lane	Matthew Harris	Daniel Crilly	Jasper D. Pyne
James Gilhooly	David Sheehy	John Deasy	Patrick Joseph Power
Joseph E. Kenny	John Stack	John Dillon	James Tuite
John Hooper	Edward Harrington	James F. O'Brien	Donal Sullivan
Charles Stewart Parnell	Denis Kilbride	Patrick O'Brien	Thomas Joseph Condon
Maurice Healy	Jeremiah D. Sheehan	Richard Taylor	John E. Redmond
James E. O'Doherty	James Leahy	James J. O'Kelly	John Barry
Patrick O'Hea	Patrick A. Chance	Andrew Commins, L.L.D.	Garrett Michael Byrne
Arthur O'Connor	Thomas Quinn	Edmund Leamy	Thomas P. O'Connor
Michael McCartan			

MR. BIGGAR AMONG THE TEETOTAL PROPHETS.

The ranks of the teetotallers have received a distinguished addition. Mr. Joseph Biggar, M.P., has become a total abstainer, and yesterday the hon. and facetious member made his first appearance on the temperance platform in Dublin, when he addressed a meeting held in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Father Mathew. He created much laughter by stating that the publicans were really "the most audacious class he had ever come in contact with." By the encouragement of habits of temperance among the Irish people, he said they would also advance the Home Rule cause.

MAILS THROUGH THE SEVERN TUNNEL.

It is announced that, after long negotiations, the Great Western Railway Company have concluded an arrangement with the Post Office to utilize the Severn Tunnel for mail trains. This will obviate a long detour, and save several hours in the transit of letters between the south-west and north of England, Scotland, and Ireland ; also between North and South Wales, and South Wales and Devon and Cornwall.

AND THE PADDINGTON VESTRY IS RIGHT.

The Paddington vestry have resolved that the protection from fire as afforded to the metropolis outside the City boundaries by the fire escape service is totally insufficient for the needs and requirements of the public, and consider that fire escapes should always have a fireman in charge, and be available day and night.

UNVEILING OF THE GORDON STATUE.

The statue erected in the centre of Trafalgar-square to the memory of England's latest and greatest hero, General Gordon, was unveiled this forenoon in the presence of a miscellaneous crowd of over five hundred persons. The ceremony, if the proceedings can be so dignified, was performed by the First Commissioner of Works, the Right Hon. David Plunket. Mr. Plunket and four of his lieutenants from the Office of Works—namely, Mr. Primrose, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Barton, and Mr. R. Ritchie—entered the circle formed around the base of the statue by a body of police at half-past eleven o'clock, and they were afterwards joined in the enclosure by the Rev. Prebendary Barnes, escorting the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who was accompanied by Miss Barnes. Mr. Thornycroft, the sculptor of the statue, had been earliest on the ground. If we except the well known special correspondent Mr. Charles Williams, who occupied a place outside the police ring, the Rev. Prebendary Barnes, who was an old friend of Gordon's, was the only person present who could claim to have been associated, directly or indirectly with the hero of Khartoum. In answer to an inquiry for tickets to be present at the ceremony, Mr. Barton, the private secretary for the First Commissioner of Works, had written: "In accordance with the usual practice in such cases, the statue will be unveiled without any ceremony, and Mr. Plunket has not caused any tickets or orders to be issued." The crowd outside the police circle included several well-known Socialists, who had determined that if a word were spoken they would insist upon also making their voices heard in the Square. Within a minute of Mr. Plunket entering the enclosure, he had taken hold of the cords connected with the veil, and, without a syllable, had revealed the statue to the public view. A few persons raised their hats, half a dozen low-voiced cheers and two or three answering "boo's" were heard, and the whole business was at an end. A voice was then distinctly heard exclaiming, "You dare not speak!—hold your meeting if you dare!" but no notice was taken of the observation, and after having gazed at the statue from various points of view Mr. Plunket, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Barnes, and the rest of the company gradually left the Square in quietude. Throughout the crowd, admiration of the statue was general, and Mr. Thornycroft was recipient of compliments from many persons, including Mr. Plunket. Everybody felt, however, that a great opportunity for the expression of national gratitude and patriotism had been lost; and in every way—the morning itself was gloomy the proceedings were of a melancholy character.

For the first time for nearly twelve months a crowd was permitted to assemble in Trafalgar-square without being molested by the police and without hearing the familiar cry of, "Pass along!" The Square ultimately resumed its normal aspect, without any disorder having arisen.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia, accompanied by King Humbert, the Prince of Naples, and the Dukes of Aosta and Genoa, started this morning, with their respective suites, for Naples, to attend the naval review to be held there in the Emperor's honour. The Imperial and Royal party left the Quirinal at ten minutes to eight o'clock, and drove in State carriages to the railway station, the route to which was lined by troops. Salutes of artillery were fired during the progress of the cortège, which was enthusiastically cheered by the large crowd assembled on its passage. All the civil and military authorities were present at the station to bid farewell to the Imperial visitor.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.—The fourth column of General McQueen's expedition, in its recent raid across the Indus, met with no opposition from the natives. The villages were found deserted, and were left uninjured. Further operations have been suspended until the arrival of the deputation which is expected to-day to arrange terms of submission.

END OF THE AFGHAN REBELLION.

The Simla correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—Reliable news from Herat states that Ishak Khan has fled to Kerki, in Bokharan territory. The Ameer's troops occupied Mazar on the 3rd inst. without opposition. The rebellion is now ended. The Ameer's authority is supreme over all Afghan Turkestan. The remnant of Ishak Khan's force, consisting of three regiments of infantry and six troops of cavalry, surrendered at Mazar.

WILD EXCITEMENT IN A CIRCUS.

Last evening a most exciting scene occurred in Bolton Circus. At present there are a number of wolves performing nightly, and while a clown was amusing the audience one of the wolves made its escape from the cage and bounded into the arena. A scene of wild excitement ensued, for the animal crouched, preparatory to making a spring among the pittites. Fortunately, the attendants rushed upon it in time, and forced it back to the cage.

LOSS OF A LARGE LIVERPOOL SHIP.

Particulars have just been received of the total wreck of the fine iron ship *Respigadera*, belonging to Liverpool. The *Respigadera*, a ship of 1,629 tons register, was bound from Newcastle (N.S.W.) to San Pedro, near San Francisco. She had a full cargo of coal, and on the 26th ult. she was off Point Fermin, at the entrance of San Pedro. While entering the port she got on the rocks off Point Fermin Lighthouse, and remained. She struck the rocks with her bow, and the water rushed into the hold. Two tugs were sent to her assistance, but their efforts were unavailing, the steamer eventually becoming a total wreck. All the crew succeeded in making good their escape. The *Respigadera* belonged to Messrs. D. S. Hellon and Co., of Liverpool, and was built at Sunderland in 1874.

The majority of the miners in Rowley and other districts of South Staffordshire have resumed work to-day, at an advance of 5 per cent. in wages.

Father McFadden, of Gweedore, was released from Derry gaol to-day, two days before the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

A fire broke out at the City Saw Mills, Hoxton, at one o'clock this morning, and raged for several hours. Great damage was done, and over 100 hands were thrown out of employment.

Dr. George MacDonald will lecture at Warlter's-road Schoolroom, Warlter's-road, Camden-road, N., to-morrow evening, on the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner."

The condition of Lord Mount Temple has changed for the worse. His lordship has been unconscious for the last forty hours, and unable to take nourishment

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET

Half-past One.

FOREIGN STOCKS FIRM.—OTHER DEPARTMENTS WEAK.

Little change has taken place in the condition of the Money Market, and though there is a somewhat firmer tendency, quotations are practically unaltered. There is only a small demand for accommodation in the shape of short loans, and, notwithstanding the short supply of loanable capital, advances for the day are not worth more than 3 to 3½ per cent. For discounting three months' bank paper some brokers quote 3½ to 3⅝ per cent., but not much business is secured at the higher figure. Fears of gold withdrawals, however, continue to influence discounters, and operators are now trying hard to prevent the rate from falling any further. There is still a strong demand for gold in the open market on Russian account.

In most departments of the Stock Exchange there is a decline in quotations, but the transactions recorded are few. Consols are dull, though without material change in quotations, but Home Railway stocks show a general decline, this department being still influenced by fears of what will be the outcome of the agitation for an advance of wages in the coal districts. North British Deferred stock continues to improve, but Caledonian has given way. Foreign Government Bonds are firm, and show an all-round rise, the principal recovery being in Spanish Four per Cents. American Railroads are weak and lower, in sympathy with the decline in New York yesterday. The heaviest fall is in Milwaukee and St. Paul shares and Northern Pacific Preference, other changes being slight. Pennsylvania shares have been rather freely offered. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have given way. The Mexican Railway traffic is again a small one, though the receipts are showing a gradual improvement, and an official letter to the secretary of the Stock Exchange states that the line was open yesterday. The receipts last week amounted to £8,600, a decrease compared with the corresponding week last year of £8,900. The Mining Market is quiet and featureless.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened weak, and on foreign selling and hammering of traders, principally in Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, prices declined from ½ to nearly 2. The market continued dull, and the dealings were almost entirely professional. There was scarcely any feature, and the market closed weak, at about the lowest.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: North British Deferred ½, Metropolitan ¼, North Western ⅛. *Receded*: Brighton Deferred ⅜, Caledonian, North Eastern, and South Eastern Deferred ¼, Sheffield Deferred and Midland ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Turkish 1871 and Defence ¼, French Three and Four and a Half per Cents. and Italian ¼, Spanish Four per Cents. 11-16, Egyptian Unified 1-16, the Daira ⅛, Hungarian Gold, Mexican, Portuguese, and Russian 1873 ⅛, and Peruvian 1870 and 1872 1-16. *Declined*: Greek 1881 ¼.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Receded*: Northern Pacific Preference ¾, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅝, Norfolk and Western Preference ½, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅜, Denver Ordinary ⅜, the Preference ¼, Central Pacific, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, New York Central, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Atlantic Firsts ¼, Mexican Central Bonds, and Union Pacific ¼, Wabash Preference ⅛, the Mortgage ¼, and Erie shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Mexican Ordinary ⅜, the Second Preference ¼, the First Preference ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16. *Lower*: Grand Trunk First Preference ⅝, the Second Preference ½, the Third Preference and Guaranteed ¼, and the Ordinary 3-16.

SUEZ CANAL SHARES are up ½, Rio Tinto 5-16, Namaqua ¼, Hudson's Bay and Bryant and May ⅛, and Mason and Barry ⅛; but Cape Copper and De Beers Diamonds are down ⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The market is very steady, and a fair business is doing at full rates. Sales 10,000. Futures have recovered the opening decline.

Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son give notice that the subscription list for the 1,000,000 dols. Marietta and North Georgia Railway 6 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds and 1,500,000 dols. Knoxville, Cumberland Gap, and Louisville Railroad 5 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds will close on Wednesday, the 17th, at four o'clock.

The first ordinary general meeting of the New York Breweries Company (Limited) will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, on the 31st inst., at 12.30.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¼	⅛
New Consols (2¾)	97⅛	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼	⅜
Local Loan Stock	102	
New 2½ per. Cent	94	⅛
India 3½ per Cent	104¼	5⅛
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	70¾	1
Egyptian Guar	99½	100¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111	12
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	100½	1⅛
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110⅛	11
Liverpool	110¼	¼
FOREIGN STOCKS		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2
Do. Hard Dols	73	4
Do. Treasury	95	7
Austrian Gold	89	91
Do. Silver	67	9
Brazilian 1875	102½	3½
B. Ayres 6p. c.	99	101 xd
Do. Cedulas I.	62	3
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	99	101
Costa Rica A.	92½	3½
Do. B.	91½	2½
Egypt. State Dom.	101½	¾
Do. Unified	82½	⅝
Do. Preference	100¼	⅛ xd
Do. Daira Sanieh	76⅞	⅞ xd
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81	½
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	104	½
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	81½	2¼
Hung. Gold Rentes	83¼	½
Italian	95⅛	⅜
Mexican Converted	39⅛	⅜
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	15⅜	¾
Do. 6 p.c.	17¼	⅜
Portuguese	63	¼
Russian 1873	90	¼
Spanish 4 p. c.	72⅛	½
Turkish 1854	97	9 xd
Group 1	25½	6
Group 2	15¾	⅛
Group 4	15	⅛
4½ p.c. 1871	81	½ xd
5 p. c. Defence	93	⅛ xd
5 p. c. Priority	80	2
Uruguay Unified	73¼	4
Virginia Funded	40	1
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	111½	¾
Great Eastern	69⅛	⅜
Great Northern	115	16
Ditto A	100	1
Great Western	149	⅛
Hull and Barnsley	34	⅛
Lanc. and York	117	18
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Do. A	129⅜	⅝
Chatham (Ordinary)	21⅜	⅜
Do. Preference	103¼	2¼
North Western	167¼	8 4
South Western	137	8
Manchester & Shef.	69	71
Do. A.	36	½
Met. Consolidated	74⅛	¼
Do. Land Stock	70	1
Do. District	34	⅛
Midland	132	¼
North British Pref.	74⅜	⅜
Do. Def.	53⅜	¼
North Eastern	157	¼
North Stafford	109	10
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	111	¼
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	58½	¼
Cen. Pacific Share	35¼	¼
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	67¼	½
Denver & R. Grande	19⅝	⅜
Do. Pref.	51¼	¼
Illinois Shares	120½	1½
Lake Shore	101½	¾
Ohio & Mississipp.	23¼	4¼
Louis. and Nash	61	¼
Mex. Cen. Bonds	63	½
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12	½
N. Y. Cen. Share	109¼	10¼ xd
New York Ontario	16½	17
Erie Shares	29¼	30
Do. Sec. Mort.	103	⅛
Norfolk & West. Pre	55¼	½ xd
N.Y.P.&O. 1st M	41½	⅛
North. Pacific Pref	60½	1
Pennsylvania Sh.	56¼	¾
Phil. and Read. Sh	27	½
Union Pacific Shares	62⅞	3⅛
Wabash Preferred	28¼	9
Do. Gen. Mort.	44½	5⅛
Grand Trunk Sh.	10⅞	11
Do. First Pref.	66⅝	⅛
Do. Second Pref	46¼	¾
Do. Third Pref.	25⅜	⅞
Do. Guaranteed	70	⅞
Mexican Ordinary	45¼	6
Do First Pref	117½	¾
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	75½	5
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅝	⅛
Varna 3 per cent	6⅞	7⅛
Nitrate Railway	27⅛	⅛
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13¼	14¼
City Bank	20½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7¼	3¼
Imperial Ottoman	11⅛	¼
London and County	85¼	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	67	8
London Joint St.	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	48½	9½ xd
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	¾	7 16
Mysore shares	5⅞	4⅛
Ooregums	1¼	⅛
Cape Copper	6¼	⅛
Namaqua	4⅝	⅛
Mason and Barry	11⅛	⅛
Rio Tinto	24	¼
Montana £1 shares	1⅞	2
De Beers	31¼	2
Kimberley Cent	37	½
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	47½	8
Do. Pref.	79¼	80
Brazilian Submarine	13⅛	⅝
Direct Unit. States	10	¼
Eastern	12⅛	⅛ xd
Ditto Extension	12⅞	13⅛ xd
United Telephone	13⅜	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	7	¼
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om.	103	8
London Street	13⅛	14⅛
London Tramway	13½	14⅛
North Metropolitan	17⅛	18⅛
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	193	8 xd
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New	340	50
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal.	166	71
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	52
Imp. Continental	210	13
South Metropolitan	306	11
Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	4	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	⅜
Guinness and Co.	307½	12½
Hotchkiss	10¼	12
Bryant and May	13⅜	⅜
Spratt's Patent	10⅛	⅛
P. and O. Steam	64	6
Royal Mail Steam	64	6
Nat. Discount Co	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	18¼	¼
Suez Canal	87½	8
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	41	3

THE HALIFAX GAS SCANDAL.

PROPOSED ACTION BY THE CORPORATION.

There has not yet been any indication that any one of the persons implicated by the charges made by Mr. T. K. Fox to the Halifax town council relative to the gas scandal intends to take legal action. As to the corporation, it does appear to be moving, if only slowly, in the direction of some definite action; for at a ward meeting held last night in Halifax the mayor said it would be the next duty of the town council to take legal proceedings against Mr. Wrigley for the recovery of the difference between the price of the coal ordered and the value of that supplied, and he also stated that, in order that the charges might be thoroughly sifted, steps would be taken to induce the Lord Chancellor to appoint a commission to inquire into the matter and take evidence on oath with regard thereto. The town clerk of Halifax received yesterday a draft copy of a form of indemnity which Alderman Riley wishes the town council to sign, but this goes beyond what the council gave to Mr. Fox and what it intended to give to Alderman Riley, and it is pretty well understood that it is not likely to be signed.

SELLING THE DUKE OF ABERCORN'S IRISH ESTATES.

Yesterday in the Irish Land Purchase Court an order was made by Mr. Commissioner Lynch directing that the sum of no less than £267,254 advanced to the tenants of the Duke of Abercorn for the purchase of their holdings, having been sanctioned by the Commissioners, should be paid at once into the Bank of Ireland, and that a sum of £53,992 be retained by the Commissioners as a guarantee deposit, the balance of the lodgment, £213,262, to await further orders as to its allocation. This order was the last stage in the course of procedure. Orders vesting the fee-simple of their respective holdings in the tenants, subject only to the Government annuities, are to be made without delay. The tenants referred to, who are on his Grace's estates in the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, will then become proprietors in fee of their holdings. The sale thus effected is one of the largest which have yet taken place under the Irish Land Purchase Act. There were applications by 421 tenants, but in the cases of ten of these the visiting order has been stayed owing to some irregularities. Their exclusion, however, is only temporary.

FORTUNES FOR THE QUEEN'S MAIDS OF HONOUR.

Lord Sackville, the late owner of Knole Park, has made a most singular will He has (says the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*) bequeathed everything over which he had testamentary power to the Queen's Maids of Honour! The furniture, pictures, and *bric-à-brac* of Knole House which are not heirlooms are to be put up to auction for the benefit of the young ladies in question, and are expected to fetch £50,000 alone. Lord Sackville, as is well known, was engaged for many years in litigation with his elder brother, the Earl De la warr, the subject in dispute being Knole House and the estates settled with it. These now pass to her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and the income is not less than £10,000 a year. But the ill-feelings engendered by the protracted litigation with the elder brother appear to have been extended by Lord Sackville to his family generally, hence the extraordinary good fortune of the Queen's Maids of Honour.

A POSSIBLE CLUE TO THE WESTMINSTER MYSTERY.

It is stated that the police are in possession of what is hoped will prove an important piece of evidence in connection with the discovery of the mutilated body in a cell of the new police buildings at Westminster. A gentleman happened to be in Cannon-row on the Saturday before the body was found, and at an hour when the place was practically deserted. His attention was directed to a man who climbed over a hoarding into the ground whereon the new police office is being erected, and where afterwards the body was discovered. Two other men who were with him had charge of a barrow, on which was a bundle. When the remains were found he gave information, and also a description of the man, to the police. The result is that a workman has since been interviewed in the vicinity, who admits having been on the spot on the day in question, though his business there is not very clear. Beyond this the police, it is said, have succeeded in obtaining no clue.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Scholarships offered by the Council of Newnham College, for competition in the Cambridge Higher Local Examination, held in June last, have been awarded as follows:—Winterworth Scholarship to Miss Windsor, Manchester High School; Goldsmiths' Scholarship to Miss McAulay, Scarborough; Clothworkers' Scholarship to Miss Hill, Blackburn; Drapers' Scholarship to Miss Reddan, Notting-hill High School; Cobden Scholarship to Miss Latter, Downham Market. Scholarships have also been awarded to Miss Tabor, Newnham College, and to Miss Vernon, Manchester High School.

TRAGIC AFFAIR IN CAMBERWELL.

A woman named Brett has been living at No. 66, Hornby-road, Camberwell, with a carman named Olney. About two weeks ago a sailor named Frank Hall, aged nineteen, came to live with them. Last night all three were out drinking together, and shortly before ten o'clock a discussion arose, in which the woman said, "We'll give Frank 10s. if he'll get rid of me." No sooner had those words been uttered than Frank, it is alleged, took up a large carving knife and cut the woman's throat. She rushed into the street, where she staggered and fell. Inspector Taylor, with several constables, quickly appeared, and upon being asked by the inspector who committed the deed the woman replied, "Frank did it." Dr. Munyard was called, and stated it to be a dangerous wound extending from ear to ear.

BESIEGED BY BEARS.

The official journal of the Government of Olonetz reports that the district of Welikogub is regularly blockaded by bears. In five villages the inhabitants do not dare to venture beyond the boundaries. Although not more than 100 miles from St. Petersburg, the district is encompassed by primæval forest, stretching hundreds of versts in every direction. Here bears seem to have formed a regular settlement. They form groups of seven or eight, and, descending into the cultivated patches, attack the horses and horned cattle, reducing the peasants to despair, making them afraid to till their fields. Their terror is so great that none of them will any longer venture into the forest. The aid of the local authorities has been frequently invoked in vain, and the peasants were looking forward, as a last hope, to the autumn battues of the soldiers of the district, who will, according to usage, organize regular bear hunts.

THE DETECTIVES' WORK IN WHITECHAPEL.

Thomas Conway, who some years ago lived with Catherine Eddowes, the woman murdered in Mitre-square, yesterday afternoon went with his two sons to the detective office of the City police, in Old Jewry, and was at once taken to see Mrs. Annie Phillips, Eddowes's daughter, who recognized him as her father. He states that he left Eddowes in 1880, in consequence of her intemperate habits, which prevented them from living comfortably together. He knew that she had since been living with Kelly, and has once or twice seen her in the streets, but he has, as far as possible, kept out of her way, as he did not wish to have any further communication with her.

Superintendent Farmer, of the River Tyne police, has received information which, it is considered, may form a clue to the Whitechapel murders. An Austrian seaman signed articles on board a Faversham vessel in the Tyne on Saturday and sailed for a French port. Afterwards it was found that his signature corresponded with the facsimile letters signed "Jack the Ripper," and that the description of the man also corresponded with that of the Whitechapel murderer circulated by the metropolitan police.

The story circulated yesterday as to a man having decamped from his lodgings at the East-end on the morning of the last murder in Whitechapel, leaving behind a shirt, the sleeves of which were blood-stained, is not credited important. The police deny that there is any ground for suspicion in this matter, the incident having been satisfactorily accounted for some days ago.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST AN IRISH M.P.

Judge Boyd, sitting as Receiver Judge in Dublin, yesterday, made a conditional order for attachment against Mr. Pierce Mahony, M.P., for contempt of court by inciting the tenants on the property of Mr. John C. Delmege, at Glenharold, near Ardagh, county Limerick, not to accept an abatement of 30 per cent., which the Receiver was authorized by Mr. Justice Monroe to allow. Judge Boyd said some of the tenants thought that offer reasonable, and came in and paid; but, though one would imagine the tenants would know their own interest best, some parties thought they ought not to pay, and they established the Plan of Campaign, demanding 57½ per cent. reduction. Mr. Pierce Mahony, M.P., accompanied by some strollers from England, came on the estate and made a violent speech, calling the tenants bad names in case they complied with the order of the court, and instigating them to follow the Plan of Campaign, which had done so much for the Bodyke and other tenants. As to the persons who instigated the tenants, they had better not send emissaries to interfere with the receiver. Any one who interfered with the receiver under the Act—he did not care who he was—he would commit for a fortnight.

AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Mercers' Company, the oldest and richest of the City Companies, are negotiating with the Charity Commissioners for the formation and endowment of an agricultural college. The cost will be defrayed by the company. A scheme is being formulated, and will shortly be published.

AT THE AGE OF NINETY-SIX.—The Rev. Alexander Fownes Luttrell, rector of East Quantoxhead, West Somerset, has just died at the age of ninety-six years. Until Friday last he was able to take daily walking exercise, but on that day he suffered from shortness of breath, due to chronic bronchitis. Mr. Luttrell was ordained by the Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1817, and was in that year presented to the living of East Quantoxhead, which he has thus held seventy-one years. He was a justice of the peace for Somerset.

A FALL OF NINE HUNDRED FEET.—A shocking colliery accident is reported from Merthyr Tydfil. A workman named Robert Hughes was engaged effecting repairs in the shaft of the Merthyr Valley Colliery when he missed his footing and was precipitated headlong into the pit, falling a depth of 900 ft. The body was terribly mutilated when recovered. A miner named Stephen Williams, employed at the Mountain Level Colliery, was also killed by a fall of the roof while he was working at the coal face with his companion.

WOMEN POLITICIANS AND THE BIRMINGHAM DEMONSTRATION.—The Women's Liberal Federation have decided to hold two meetings during the visit of the National Liberal Federation to Birmingham. A conference, open to women, will be held on Tuesday morning, November 6, at eleven o'clock, in the Masonic Hall, Birmingham. On Wednesday afternoon, November 7, a public meeting, open to both men and women, will be held in the town hall. The president of the Federation (Mrs. Gladstone) has consented to preside at the meeting in the town hall.

A PREHISTORIC CANOE.—An archæological discovery of some interest has been made in the tidal river Hamble, near Botley, Hants. A boathouse is being built at the point of the junction of the Curdridge Creek on the river, some distance above the spot where there is a still existing wreck of a Danish man-of-war. In removing the mud and alluvial soil to make sufficient waterway something hard was encountered, which on being carefully uncovered proved to be a portion of a prehistoric canoe. It is about 12 ft. long by 2½ ft. wide, beautifully carved, and in a fairly good state of preservation.

MR. GLADSTONE TO DRIVE THROUGH THE BLACK COUNTRY.—Mr. Gladstone has finally consented to drive through the Black Country on Wednesday, November 7, or the following day, when his Birmingham engagements are fulfilled. He will proceed to West Bromwich, and will drive through Wednesbury and Bilston to Sedgley. After two nights' stay at the Hon. Philip Stanhope's residence he will drive into Wolverhampton and receive addresses. A set speech is not to be demanded of him. This arrangement is almost the same as that first proposed, with the difference that the drive is to take place after instead of before the visit to Birmingham.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Light variable airs; fair generally, but local fogs at night.

HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 11 h. 40m. Midnight.

THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.

Noon to-day Yesterday

Noon to-day Yesterday

SUN Rises 6h. 28m. „ Sets 5h. 5m. MOON—Full M. 19th, 9h. 9m. Aft.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, October 16, 1888.—Dull, foggy to fair.

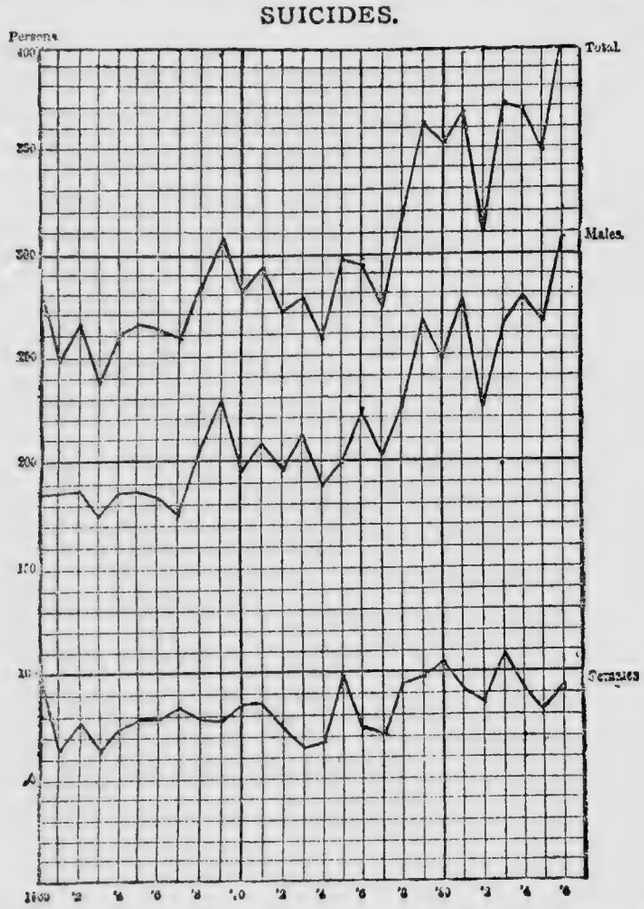
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"CURVE PICTURES OF LONDON."*

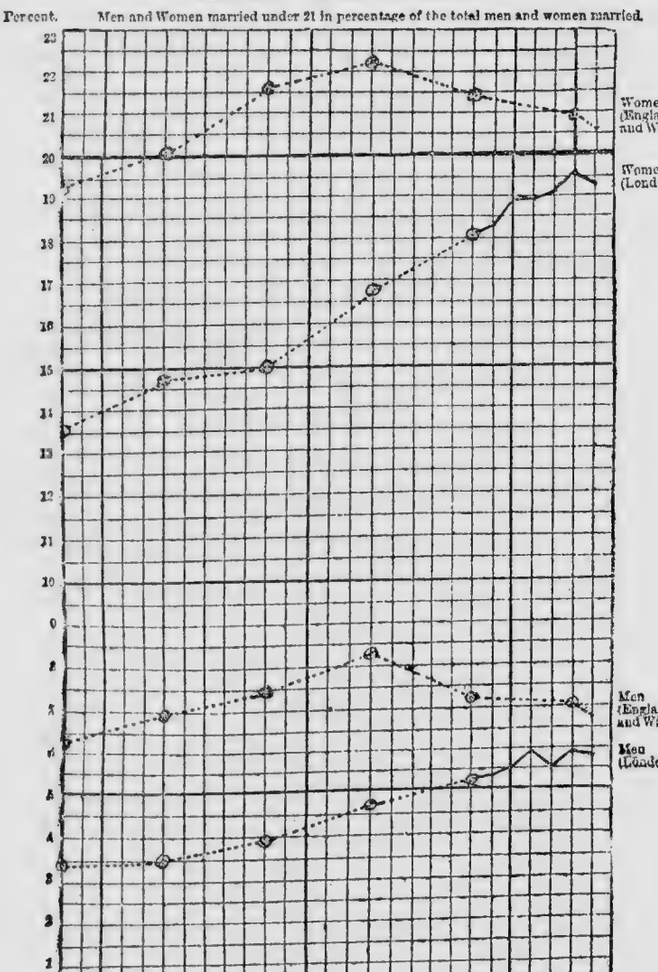
THE art of pictorial statistics is too little practised in this country. The essential thing in all studies of social subjects is to know your facts,

SUICIDES.



and you can only know your facts by knowing your figures. But figures are forbidding things to the ordinary man, and the problem is how to popularize

EARLY MARRIAGES.


Percent.
Men and Women married under 21 in percentage of the total men and women married.
Women (England and Wales).
Women (London).
Men (England and Wales).
Men (London).

them. The solution is to be found in presenting them in a graphic form. There is a simplicity attainable by diagrams which no amount of ingenious arrangement in written or printed figures can rival, and eloquence in pictorial statistics which no talking or writing can touch. Mr. McDowall has acted upon this conviction, and has succeeded in his "Curve Pictures of London" in putting into twenty simple diagrams an amount of information which it would take 200 pages of print to convey.

To give any abstract of Mr. McDowall's book here would *ex hypothesi* be impossible. But we are enabled by the courtesy of his publishers to reproduce a couple of diagrams by way of explaining his method. The first shows the progress of suicide in London. To find the number of suicides in any given year, you look out the year at the bottom; then run the eye along the line for that year till you reach the curve; refer to the figures at the left, and you have the number. But more useful than this detailed information is the general tendency which you can trace at a glance by following the course of the curve. The figures in this diagram, it should be observed, are absolute and not proportional to the population, which can be ascertained in another diagram. Between 1862 and 1884 the total number of suicides in London has increased only at the same rate as the population. But the fluctuations in the case of suicide are curious. So also is the fact that while suicide among males is on the increase, among females it is on the decrease. The other diagram is of great interest in connection with many current discussions and problems. Contrary to what one might expect, it will be seen, early marriages are less frequent (relatively) in London than in England and Wales as a whole; but on the other hand, whilst the tendency in the latter case is downwards, the tendency in London is upwards. All the other essential factors in any examination of the social life of London are presented by Mr. McDowall in similar form; and his little book should be in the hands of every student and statesman, every preacher and philanthropist.

* "Curve Pictures of London." By Alex. B. McDowall. (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. 1888. 1s.)

FAMOUS MODERN ACTORS.

REMINISCENCES BY A VETERAN PLAYWRIGHT.

"A BOOK sure of a large audience, among all people who are interested in the annals of the stage, is 'Our Recent Actors,' in two volumes, by Dr. Westland Marston, which Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington are to publish, and of which I am favoured," says the London correspondent of the *Boston Sunday Herald*, "with advance proof sheets." Here are a few of the extracts given by the *Herald*:—

MACREADY AND EDWIN BOOTH.

In 1835 he first saw William Charles Macready. The play was "Macbeth," the theatre, Drury Lane. He was somewhat disappointed in Macready's performance of Macbeth, but he saw him soon afterwards as Hamlet, and was "absorbed and delighted." In "Richelieu" he found Macready "perfection," and his description of the performance of this play (too long for quoting) is one of the most admirable passages in the book. In a footnote he pays the following cordial tribute to our own Edwin Booth: "I may perhaps here be permitted to observe, for the benefit of younger playgoers, that one of the best Richelieus since Macready's, and the one that most recalls him, is that of Mr. Edwin Booth. He gives the character a more modern air—a greater air of everyday realism—than did Macready, though realism of a certain kind was one of the latter's strongest features."

CHARLES KEMBLE'S "HAMLET."

In 1835 young Marston first saw Charles Kemble, who was then playing at the Haymarket. Of this occasion he writes:—"At the door of the theatre, however, the thought seized me that he was the brother of Siddons, and of that John Kemble whose portrait in 'Hamlet,' by Lawrence, had filled me with many regrets that I had never seen the original. To see Charles Kemble in 'Hamlet' would be to see, in tragedy, the last of the whole Kemble trio, who, though falling short in public estimation of his brother, and still more renowned sister, was now their sole male heir and representative; of one blood with them, so to speak, in art as well as in life." Before a sound had issued from the lips of the melancholy Prince, the young enthusiast felt the spell of Charles Kemble's look, attitude and movement: that charm which, if sad, was so noble and full of repose as to distinguish him from all his associates. He was then sixty, and of too massive proportions for the Prince of Denmark, but his stateliness, his grace, his enchanting voice, triumphed over this drawback and carried his audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. In depth of conception and in power of rendition, Dr. Marston considers Charles Kemble's "Hamlet" inferior to Macready's, while it excelled it in the qualities that endear and charm.

CHARLES KEAN AND HENRY IRVING.

Two delightful chapters of Dr. Marston's book are devoted to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. It seems to me that I know them as well as if they had been old acquaintances, so vividly are they portrayed. Charles Kean's first great London success was in his performance of Hamlet in 1838 at Drury Lane. His Hamlet was the one Shaksperean character in which he really excelled. His Macbeth struck Dr. Marston as "feeble and colourless." His Othello was inadequate; his Shylock conventional, though fairly effective; his Richard III. stood next to his Hamlet as a success in tragedy. Perhaps Kean's greatest successes were in what are technically called "character parts;" and I should think, from Dr. Marston's description, that the very greatest success of all was in "Louis XI.," which is also, in my own opinion, the part in which Mr. Henry Irving is to be seen at his very best. Indeed, while paying his most enthusiastic tribute to Kean, Dr. Marston adds that "those who have seen Mr. Irving in the part may congratulate themselves that it has by no means passed away with the actor who introduced it to England."

MR. BROWNING'S "BLOT ON THE SCUTCHEON."

I am lingering too long over these interesting pages, for, as yet, I have only spoken of the first volume, and the second is equally noteworthy. Its first chapter is devoted to Phelps, whose partisans absurdly considered him a worthy rival to Macready. I must quote Dr. Marston's description of him in Browning's play, "A Blot on the Scutcheon:"—

"Phelps went beyond himself. In the recoil of the rash brother from the dishonour of his house, he seemed as one possessed by passion. Pride raged in him like a demon; his features were convulsed, his gestures wild, his voice charged with sardonic hatred and scorn, while his despair, after slaying the betrayer of his sister, was strangely moving by its heartbroken quietude. In this character I have been told by admirers of the elder Kean that he vividly recalled that inspired tragedian."

THE CRISIS IN THE COAL TRADE.

THE conviction on the London Coal Exchange is that there will be no general strike of the coal miners of the country. On the one hand the coffers of the miners associations are said to be in a depleted state, and on the other some of the colliery proprietors are conceding a part, and conditionally the whole of the ten per cent. advance which is demanded. Thus there are conditions which are not favourable to a general or lengthened battle between masters and men. The crisis is, however, still acute, and the Yorkshiremen, either acting alone, or in conjunction with others, may stop work on the 27th, when their notices expire. The men claim the 10 per cent. advance on the ground that the state of the trade has improved and the prices ruling justify it. They had in 1885 to submit to a reduction to that extent after a lock-out of eight weeks, and if the advance now claimed is conceded, they only return to the scale which existed prior to the date named. What the masters say is that the trade has not improved to the extent that the men imagine, and some declare that if 10 per cent. advance is insisted upon they will have no alternative but to shut down their collieries. The advance up to yesterday on the lowest summer prices at the pit was only 1*s.* per ton, or about 2*s.* to the public; and, as compared with last year, the only difference was that the usual winter advance had taken place earlier this year. In some classes of coal the closing prices yesterday showed an advance of another 1*s.* on the public price, but the increase was not general, which bears out the impression that no dearth of supplies is anticipated and that the dispute will be arranged. The improvement in the iron trade and the rise in freights have influenced the coal trade favourably, but so far it has not been benefited beyond what we have indicated. The Welsh steam coal trade is an exception to the general rule, and there has been a considerable rise in price and briskness in that class such as have not been experienced for many years. Coke is also selling at higher prices, but there has been little movement in household.

In anticipation of disputes with the men, the London merchants have been giving unusually heavy orders, and stocks are therefore exceptionally large. The figures of the arrivals for September bear this out :—

	1888.	1887.	Increase.
Landborne—tons	399,000	382,000	17,000
Seaborne ,, ...	661,000	590,000	71,000
Total	1,060,000	972,000	88,000

The collieries are believed to have very low stocks, but on the other hand the merchants, anticipating a difficulty, have been augmenting their usual supplies, and what they say is that in the event of the strike not taking place, and the masters granting the advance, there is bound to come a lull, as merchants will not keep their hands so full, and prices will in consequence go back to their old level. The improvement in trade will not of itself maintain prices. Coalowners are grumbling a good deal at the little return they have been obtaining on the capital they have invested, and there has been some talk of a huge combination, on the lines of the Salt Trust, to control competition and raise prices. America has shown that gigantic trade rings can be worked successfully, but this proposal goes beyond anything yet attempted, a rough estimate putting the required capital at something like eighty to a hundred millions sterling. Large as it is, the Salt Trust, with its four millions of capital, is a small combination as compared with that. Besides the difficulty of working such a formidable concern, many adverse interests would place obstacles in its way, and for the present at least the proposal is outside the range of practical business.

The prospect of a strike has disturbed not only the trade itself but also the Stock Exchange. The stocks of the railways which would be influenced by the closing of the pits have fallen in the aggregate to a very large amount since the crisis became acute. In two ways the crisis in the trade acts adversely, for there is the prospect of loss of traffic if the strike takes place, while if the increase is granted and prices rise the cost of fuel to the railways will increase. No doubt to all concerned, and the country as a whole, the settlement of the dispute by a moderate advance to the men will be the best way to remove the crisis.

Messrs. Louis Cohen and Sons announce that the subscription list of the Province of San Paulo (Empire of Brazil) Five per Cent. Sterling Loan will be closed at four o'clock this afternoon.

Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son notify that the subscription list of the 1,000,000 dols. Marietta and North Georgia Railway Six per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, and 1,500,000 dols. Knoxville, Cumberland Gap, and Louisville Railroad Five per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, will close to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Bristol Triennial Musical Festival.
The Lady Mayoress—Reception at the Mansion House, 3.
South Kensington Liberal Association—Dramatic Entertainment, 8.30.
Annual Meeting of Women's Liberal Association, North Islington Central Liberal Club, 8.
Royal Horticultural Society National Apple and Pear Conference, Chiswick, 3.
School Board Election, Marylebone Division—Meeting of the United Committee, Westbourne Park Chapel, 8.30.
St. Pancras Parliament, Vestry Hall, 8.
Lectures—F. Ledger on "Astronomy," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; Bernard Dyer on "Agriculture," City of London College, 7; Professor Kennedy on "The Forth Bridge," Royal Victoria Hall, 8.30; C. Cassal on "Food and Drugs Act," Parkes Museum, 8; T. L. Worthington on "English Architecture," Essex-street Hall, Strand, 8; E. B. Pickersgill, M.P., on "Shakspeare and Democracy," Westbourne Park Institute, Porchester-road, 8.

TO-MORROW.

National Apple and Pear Conference, Royal Horticultural Society, Chiswick.
Mercers' School, Old Boys' Dinner, Holborn Restaurant 7.
Mr. W. Lant Carpenter on "Science and Education," at Essex-street Hall, 8.
Photographic Club, Anderton's Hotel, 8.
School Board Election—Address by Mr. J. Carvell Williams, Streatham-hill Congregational Church Hall, 7.30.
London Dialectical Society—Mr. Henry Ellis on "Positivism," Anderton's Hotel, 8.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30,
THE ARMADA.
MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, C. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. At 8, LESBIA. MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.
FRIDAY NEXT, PRINCE KARL. Mr. MANSFIELD as Prince Karl, his original character. PERFORMANCE for the BENEFIT of the POOR at the EAST-END of LONDON.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleer, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, and Rutland Barrington. Doors open at 8.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 114th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, E. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY NEXT, October 20, at 2.30. Mr. SYDNEY ALPORT'S ANNUAL BENEFIT, THURSDAY EVENING NEXT.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 79th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. at 7.45, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)
The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 213th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Muller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Edith Chester. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.
"SHE." A great success.
Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.
"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8.30. At 7.45, POLLY'S VENTURE, by MALCOLM WATSON. For cast see morning papers. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Doors open at 7.30. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Last 5 Nights of SHE at this Theatre on account of the termination of Miss Eyre's tenancy. Miss SOPHIE EYRE'S FIRST BENEFIT on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (751th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Haydel Cohn. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Mdme. Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Doree, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmos, Blanche Murray, and Alice Leinbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. Preceded at 7.30, by a new and original domestic Comedy, in One Act, entitled THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, by Messrs. A. Golsworthy and E. B. Norman. Doors open at 7.15. Seats may now be booked in advance. Box office open from 10 till 5. Acting Manager, [illegible] COX.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)
Lighted by electricity. TO-NIGHT, PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum. Decorated by Bell. Electric Light. Refreshments by Buzzacott. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

A Dramatic Disappearance.

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CHAPTER VII —(*Continued.*)

Mr. Sniff raised his hat, and the girl bowed. It had cost her a great effort of will to come to this meeting, and her one idea was to get it over as quickly as possible. Waiving polite preliminaries, therefore, she plunged at once into her subject, and told the detective all she knew of Mr. Costelloe's last visit to the house. This was not what Sniff wanted, for he had heard most of it before; but he waited until she had concluded, when, in his most insinuating manner, he inquired: "And now, Miss Tressilian, if I may be so bold, what is your own idea as to the solution of the mystery? With these facts before you, what is the conclusion you have arrived at in your own mind?"

"I—I have arrived at no conclusion," said Antonia, hesitating and looking on the ground.

"But surely in a matter that affects you so nearly you have some vague idea, some suspicion?"

"Suspicion!" she exclaimed. "Why *that?* Surely no one thinks he has been—murdered?"

"We'll *hope* not. But what other supposition occurs to you?"

"Might he not—have—committed suicide?"

"He might," said the detective, musingly. "But what reason—unless indeed he were insane—what reason could he have for doing so? A young man on the high road to fame and fortune and all that makes life worth living! It seems impossible. But tell me, Miss Tressilian, was there anything in his manner at supper which made you make this suggestion?"

The girl, after a moment's thought, replied: "Yes! Now I think of it, his manner was certainly odd, and—" here she sunk her voice to a whisper, "—and he drank a good deal of wine."

"Ah!" exclaimed the detective, taking out his note-book, "that is something. But, to put the question in another way, was there anything worth noticing in his manner to *you?*"

Antonia rose from her seat in a state of evident agitation.

"I—I don't quite see, Mr. Sniff," said she, "how that has any bearing on the case, or on your suspicions."

"*My* suspicions, Miss Tressilian!" said he, in a surprised tone. "I have none; at least, I keep them to myself."

"You try to!" said Antonia, in a scornful tone, for she had forgotten shyness in her anger at the detective's personal question. "You try to! But it's quite easy to see that you suspect my guardian of having murdered Mr. Costelloe."

She saw too late that in saying this she admitted what her own suspicions were, and stood with a helpless, frightened look upon her face. Sniff was not brutal, and pitied her; but the exigencies of his search impelled him to take the advantage afforded him by the girl's words.

"I am sorry," he said, "that you yourself should consider Major Temple's position so awkward as to lay him open to such a terrible suspicion; but you can do more than anybody to allay all doubt by answering two questions."

"What are they?" gasped Antonia, feeling as if she were already before the tribunal of justice as a witness in the case.

"First," said Sniff, in cold official tones to conceal his real solicitude for the poor girl. "Have you any cause to think that your guardian was jealous of Mr. Costelloe?"

"Jealous! Why should he be?"

"On *your* account!" said the detective, laying stress on the words.

A pitiless light broke on the girl's mind, as she connected the two facts of the actor's disappearance and her guardian's unmistakable attentions since that dramatic event.

"The other question?" she asked, hurriedly.

"Did Major Temple's absence when he went out with Costelloe seem unusually long, and did you notice anything strange in his behaviour after his return?"

Poor Antonia! Memory reminded her too well of her anxiety on that fatal night, and of the terrible vision seen in the gleam of the lightning. It was as impossible for her to reply to this as to the former question.

Sniff saw her embarrassment, and, feeling that further speech would but aggravate her grief, rose to go. The girl crept home, sick at heart, and, going to her own room, burst into an agony of tears. But the tears were Nature's cordial, and relieved her oppressed heart, so that she was able to take her place at the dinner table with a calm, if pale, face.

CHAPTER VIII.

LOVE'S GATES AJAR.

In the evening the Major and Antonia went down to the pier to listen to the band. They had not been there long before they met Captain Essilmont. He joined them, of course, and the three walked together to the band-stand at the head of the pier.

"Why! good gracious me, Phyllis"! exclaimed an elderly lady, sitting on one of the seats. "I do believe that's Major Temple and his wife . . . I mean, ward! You have younger eyes than mine, my dear! Do look and tell me if I'm right."

The young lady thus addressed turned her face in the direction indicated, and at once rose, saying, "Come, mother! Let's go and speak to them; you're quite right, it *is* Major Temple and Miss Tressilian. I wonder what they're doing down here before the end of the season."

"That's an easy guess, my love," said the mother. "The Major is conscious that he doesn't look quite so young as he did, and it must be annoying to him to see Miss Tressilian surrounded

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

THE JODRELL (late Novelty) THEATRE, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LONG ACRE. Sole Lessee, Mrs. CHURCHILL JODRELL. Manager, Colonel H. J. SARGENT. Will RE-OPEN TO-MORROW (Wednesday), October 17, with the Russian National Opera Company in RUBINSTEIN'S "DEMON." Box Office now open. No fees. Programmes and Cloak Room Free.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER. Manager, Mr. J. C. SMITH. This new and commodious theatre, built from the design by C. J. Phipps, Esq., F.S.A.,

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY NEXT, with an elaborate production of SHAKESPEARE'S AS YOU LIKE IT, in which the following artistes will appear:—Miss Wallis (Mrs. Lancaster), Miss Annie Rose (Mrs. Horace Nevill), Miss Kate Fayne, Mrs. Edward Saker, Mr. William Farren, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. J. R. Crauford, Mr. Seymour Jackson, Mr. Charles Cooper, Mr. John Buckstone, Mr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Sidney Harcourt, Mr. Matthew Brodie, Mr. C. Arnold, Mr. Arthur Fenwick, Mr. G. Seldon, Mr. Herbert Basing, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. The play produced under the direction of Mr. J. C. Smith; new scenery by Henry Emden; costumes, from designs by H. G. Glindoni, by Harrison; properties by J. Robinson; wigs by Clarkson. Full chorus, solos, and incidental songs sung by Mr. Seymour Jackson. The orchestra under the direction of Mr. G. W. Byng. The new act drop painted by Mr. William Telbin. Prices of Admission:—Private boxes, from one guinea; orchestra stalls, 10s.; balcony stalls, 6s.; upper circle (numbered and reserved), 3s.; pit, 2s.; amphitheatre, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success. OPEN 9 A.M. TO 11 P.M. MILITARY BANDS.
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PARADE GROUND, AND GRAND STAND.
THE HORSE SHOW.
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THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION, IN OLD SILVER PLATE VALUED AT £100,000.
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by young fellows at dances. She's a pretty girl, and will, they say, have money. It's not surprising the Major is anxious to keep her to himself. I heard, indeed—let's see, I think it was Mrs. De la Poer Prattle who told me—that he was quite angry at the attentions shown her by that actor Costelloe who disappeared so suddenly, though I wonder the Major ever asked such people to his house."

But the good lady's lucubrations were cut short by Antonia recognizing and coming forward to greet her.

"How do you do, Mrs. Twentyman?" said she.

"Quite well, thank you, my dear!" said the other.

"Really it is quite delightful to meet you and that delightful man Major Temple at this time of year out of London. It brings quite an atmosphere of the season to us poor banished creatures."

"Here's Mrs. Twentyman," said Antonia, turning to the Major.

"Indeed!" said he, raising his hat. "How stupid of me not to have recognized you before, Mrs. Twentyman."

"Not at all!" said she. "I don't think it in the least stupid; for how could any one have imagined that we should be down here in June? I feel quite a heretic, I assure you; but my daughter Phyllis was so poorly that Doctor Reed said he couldn't answer for the consequences if we didn't leave town at once; so my sister, Lady Davis, having placed her house at our disposal, we came here."

Major Temple, forgetting to introduce Essilmont, walked on with Mrs. Twentyman and her daughter, leaving Antonia to be escorted by the Captain. It happened that at that moment a dog was about to jump off the pier into the water, and a small crowd hurried to the side to see the performance, coming between the Major's party and Captain Essilmont and Antonia. As it was already growing dusk, the latter were unable to distinguish the Major in the throng around the band-stand, and, on arriving at the end of the pier, found themselves in a comparatively secluded spot alone together. They both felt relieved at escaping from the inane chatter of Mrs. Twentyman, and her talk of society and town; for, in truth, both time and scene were instinct with higher issues. The last flush of sunset lingered low in the west, but all the hither sea and land were steeped in the glamour of twilight. A few stars shone uncertainly in the deepening sky, and, as if in answer to those far-off beacons, the yellow gleam of the lamps scintillated here and there among the pine-woods on shore. The band was playing a German waltz of languid rhythm and drawing tenderness, while all the air was full of the dreamy sea murmur as the waves washed the iron stanchions of the pier and rolled with a faint phosphorescence towards the beach, where they broke in drowsy thunder. Insensibly the soul was filled with echoes of the past, and fair visions of the future—with vague, dreamlike yearnings and hopes tinged with melancholy. Alone, it was a time for silent musings; with another, for sympathy and the subtle meeting of soul with soul which no mere words can ever accomplish.

Antonia and her companion stood still and gazed out over the grey waters. Captain Essilmont was the first to break the silence, which had nevertheless been full of speech, unexpressed but felt.

"How singular that streak of pale green light is over there, above Swanage!" said he.

"I am watching it," murmured Antonia. "What a pity it should fade so soon. It looks to me like the light of a new land, where one might find perfect peace."

"Peace!" said the Captain. "You are young, Miss Tressilian, to use that word as the ideal of a perfect land. You should say happiness. Peace is only a craving of the aged, who are tired of life and want rest."

"Perhaps it is a reaction against the modern spirit," said Antonia; "for everything does seem to me so full of feverishness and unrest. But I used the word peace almost unconsciously, and, now I come to think of it, I don't know that that alone would satisfy me. What I meant by a new land was a place where one could go and begin all over again, or, since that is impossible, start quite fresh amid entirely new associations."

"And the past?" said her companion, in a meaning tone.

"The past! Oh, that would be forgotten, since it would no longer have claims on me."

"A utopian dream," said the Captain, "and as impossible to realize as the notion of beginning life over again. No, Miss Tressilian, we must always remember that what we are our past has made us. No one can forget the past. It is not a scroll which can be rolled up and put away when read. We fettered ourselves to it by invisible but unbreakable bonds when we were in it."

"What bonds?" asked Antonia, turning grave eyes upon him, "like a sibyl in the gloom."

"*Our actions.*"

"Are you a believer in the Greek Nemesis, then?"

"To a certain point, save that, with a larger notion of free will, I think that we can go to meet Fate, and often forestall her, by atoning for our actions before they can produce their otherwise fatal consequences."

This was deep talk, but pleasant to Antonia, whose fine nature could find no delight in the drawing-room converse of most of her own and of many—especially the young—of the opposite sex. She recognized the happiness she was finding in Captain Essilmont's company, but shuddered as she saw the applicability of his remarks about the past to herself. *She* was bound by invisible bonds to a past which had once seemed pleasant, but was now changed to a haunting spectre—nay, even more, a corpse—for to what else could a dead affection and falsified hopes and ideals be compared? She was the heroine in a tragedy of Nemesis, the final scene of which was still hidden by a curtain of fear. She saw herself as she was in her girlish days, opening wide eyes of wonder at the new world disclosed by the wise, sympathetic mind of her guardian; she saw herself now, her guardian almost an object of terror to her, or, at all events, greatly fallen from the high estate he had formerly occupied in the kingdom of her heart, the whole round world grown dark to her gaze, and the only gleam of comfort the society of a comparative stranger. Involuntarily, her eyes grew dim with tears of regret, and she gazed at the cold, heaving waters with comprehension of their terror; for Nature's only interpreter is the mood of the individual.

(*To be continued to-morrow.*)

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The bonds will bear interest from the 1st of October, 1888, at 5 per cent. per annum, payable by half-yearly coupons on the 1st of April and the 1st of October of each year, free from all Brazilian taxes, and are redeemable at par within thirty-seven years by an accumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, operating by annual drawings. Power is reserved to increase the sinking fund at any time on giving six months' notice. Price of issue, 97½ per cent. The first coupon for six months' interest will be payable on the 1st of April, 1889, and the first drawing will take place in August, 1889. The bonds so drawn will be payable on the 1st of October following.

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£20 " " on Allotment.
£25 " " on the 13th November, 1888.
£25 " " on the 11th December, 1888.
£22½ " " on the 8th January, 1889.
£97½

Payment in full may be made on any of the above dates, or on any Tuesday, under discount of Four per cent. per annum.

A simultaneous ISSUE of these BONDS will be made in Amsterdam by Messrs. A. H. KEYSER and SONS, and by Messrs. WERTHEIM and GOMPERTZ.

The loan is raised under the authority of the Law of the Legislature of the Province of San Paulo, dated 22nd March, 1888, for the requirements of the immigration service, and for the funding of the floating debt, which has been partly incurred for purposes of immigration in anticipation of the present loan.

It will be seen by reference to the bond, the form of which accompanies the Prospectus, that all the income and revenues of the Provincial Government are charged with the payment of the principal and interest of the loan, free of all Brazilian taxes, whether general, provincial, or municipal, and that the principal is repayable at par within thirty-seven years by an accumulative sinking fund of one per cent per annum, operating by drawings to take place in August of each year. The bonds so drawn will be payable on 1st October following. The Province reserves the right at any time to increase the sinking fund on giving six months' notice.

The province of San Paulo, which has a population of 1,400,000, is one of the wealthiest and most prosperous of the twenty provinces constituting the Empire of Brazil. Two hundred thousand of the inhabitants are foreigners, and the influx of European immigrants was 54,990 in 1887, as shown by the memorandum furnished by the President of the Province; 22,227 landed direct at Santos, the principal port, and a further large number arrived by land from Rio, which is only twelve hours distant from the capital of San Paulo. It is estimated that this year these numbers will be largely exceeded.

The Province is intersected by about 2,150 kilometres of railroad, with a capital of Rs.183,455;000$000 or £20,638,687, distributed as follows:—

The San Paulo Railway (Santos Jundiahy Railway)	Rs.23,555;000$000
Other Brazilian Railways	159,900;000$000
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Among these Brazilian Railways are the Western of San Paulo (Paulista) and the San Paulo and Rio de Janeiro and the Mogyana Companies, all three well-known in England as among the most prosperous railways in the Brazilian Empire. The railway system of the Province of San Paulo comprises 25 per cent. of the total length of railway lines constructed throughout the whole Empire of Brazil.

The Memorandum of the President gives some particulars of the population and staple trade, and shows that the whole debt of the Province at the end of 1887 amounted to Rs.2,831;128$631, or £318,500, comprising—

Rs.1,153;000$000....or £129,700 Funded Debt,
and Rs.1,678;128$631....or £188,789 Floating Debt.

An amount of Rs.6,753;699$375, or £759,790, was due to the Province from railway companies for advances, of which full particulars are given in the Memorandum of the President, and which are gradually being repaid.

The Budget estimate for the year 1888-9, based on the average of the last three years, and excluding the cost of the Immigration Service, which is to be defrayed out of the proceeds of the present loan, places the revenue at Rs. 4,591;680$000, equal at the par exchange of 27*d.* to £516,560
and the expenditure at Rs. 4,075;998$000,
equal at the same exchange to £458,549

Leaving a surplus of £58,011

The value of the exports, which in 1881-82 amounted to Rs.41,782;750$000, or £4,700,559, had risen in 1886-87 to Rs.90,316;166$000, or £10,160,563, and this rapid development, together with the total abolition of slavery throughout the Empire of Brazil, has induced an enormous demand for labour, and compelled the Government of the Province to provide special funds for the promotion and assistance of further European immigration.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 15th, and CLOSED on or before the 17th October,

Application must be made on the annexed form, and must be lodged at the office of Messrs. Louis Cohen and Sons, with a deposit of 5 per cent. on the sum applied for.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. In case a less number of bonds are allotted than are subscribed the surplus of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on allotment.

In default of payment of the respective instalments at the due dates, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against allotment letters and receipts, and exchanged for the definitive bonds as soon as possible after all the instalments are paid.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained of Messrs. Louis Cohen and Sons, 31, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

Copies of the memorandum of the President and extract of the Law authorizing the Loan may be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Bompas, Bischoff, Dodgson, and Coxe, 4, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

London, 15th October, 1888.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

PROVINCE OF SAN PAULO FIVE PER CENT. STERLING LOAN.

ISSUE of £787,500 in BONDS of £100, £500, and £1,000.

Messrs. Louis Cohen and Sons, London.

request that you will allot to
£ ; say Pounds nominal capital of the above loan, on which enclose the requisite deposit of Five per cent., or £ , and agree to accept that amount or any less sum that may be allotted to , and to pay the balance of such allotment according to the conditions of your Prospectus dated 15th October, 1888.

Signature.....
Name in full .....
Address .....
Date .....

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

PROVINCE of SAN PAULO FIVE PER CENT. STERLING LOAN.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST of the above Loan will be CLOSED at four o'clock on TUESDAY 16th October.

LOUIS COHEN AND SONS.
31, Throgmorton-street, E.C., 12th October, 1888.

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Capital, 400,000 Shares of £5 each..... £2,000,000
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Uncalled 500,000 1,000,000
Reserve Fund 300,000

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